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GORBACHEV REPLIES TO MESSAGE FROM WORLD LEADERS

LD071751 Moscow TASS in English 1748 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 7 TASS -- As it has already been reported, heads of state and government of six countries have sent a joint message to the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan. Follows the answer of Mikhail Gorbachev to the message:

"To Mr Raul Alfonsin, president of Argentina,
To Mr Miguel de la Madrid, president of Mexico,
To Mr Olof Palme, prime minister of Sweden,
To Mr Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of India,
To Mr Julius Nyerere,
To Mr Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece.

Dear Sirs,

Your joint message has been examined most attentively by the Soviet leaders. It confirms the fact that we have common goals, that your proposals dealing with the curtailment of the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and the prevention of the militarization of space are consonant with our approach.

You repose hopes, and with good reason, in the coming Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva and expect it to bring about positive changes in international relations. On our part, we actively come out for reaching at the meeting concrete, tangible agreements that would promote the consolidation of security and trust in the world, that would open up a possibility to stop the accelerating process of the accumulation and further improvement of armaments. This is what peoples are waiting for.

Realizing its responsibility for the destinies of the world, the Soviet Union has come up with a package of new initiatives practically in all the spheres of the termination of the arms race and of disarmament. We have stated that we are ready to agree to the reduction by half of the Soviet and American nuclear armaments reaching the territories of each other if the creation of space strike weapons is banned.

This is the real practical formula of preventing the arms race in space and of truly drastic reductions of nuclear armaments on earth. The USSR also took unilaterally, lately in particular, a number of steps which are well known.

I would like to touch upon the question on which you lay special emphasis in your message, namely, that of declaring by the USSR and the United States of a 12-month moratorium on nuclear explosions.

We share your assessment of the importance of this measure. You link with good reason the termination of the tests with hopes for erecting a reliable barrier in the way of the nuclear arms race, with a turn towards eliminating in practice nuclear weapons.

Indeed, the cessation of the nuclear tests would make it possible steeply to slow down and in many respects preclude practical work to upgrade qualitatively nuclear weapons, develop their new types and enhance their destructive as it is effect. In such conditions the nuclear arms race would be tangibly undermined.

This is the reason why the Soviet Union attaches so much importance to a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapon tests, works perseveringly and consistently to achieve this.

Striving to lead the resolution of this problem out of the deadlock, the USSR unilaterally terminated starting August 6 this year any nuclear explosions either. So, whether the Soviet moratorium will continue to be in effect after the mentioned date expires depends totally on the United States.

There exists now a real possibility to take at last a decisive and historic, in the full sense of this word, step to stop the tests once and for all. As for the Soviet Union, I repeat that we could go to the prolongation of our moratorium after January 1, 1986 if the United States joins it. Moreover, we are prepared already now, today, for a timeless treaty ban on all nuclear weapon tests.

If political will is displayed, it would be quite possible, we believe, to solve the question concerning verification. The present state of national technical means in possession of the USSR and the United States allows the sides to determine without difficulty whether nuclear tests are conducted or not. Facts of the most recent time confirm this.

In addition, in reaching an accord on banning nuclear weapon tests totally and universally, other mutually acceptable verification methods too, including those involving the use of the possibilities which are mentioned in your message, could be looked for.

The solution of the problem of a comprehensive ban on nuclear weapon tests, as well as a temporary moratorium on the nuclear tests, require steps towards each other, the taking into account of each other's security interests. Any hopes to achieve unilateral advantages in this sphere are groundless.

We continue to believe in the effect of a good example, in the triumph of common sense which should get an upper hand in the long run when the point at issue is the problem connected with the very existence of the civilization.

I should like to express hope that the efforts in this direction stimulated by the opinion of the influential leaders of the states -- signatories to the Delhi Declaration representing various continents on our planet will bear fruit. You can always count on the Soviet Union in this noble work.

M. Gorbachev

MCFARLANE REMARKS ON ABM TREATY CAUSE 'STORM'

LD021434 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2309 GMT 1 Nov 85

["The Salesmen for 'Star Wars'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 2 Nov (TASS) -- "Recently R. McFarlane, national security assistant to the U.S. President, stated that the development [razrabotka] and testing of antimissile defense systems on the basis of 'new physical principles' is supposedly not only not banned by the Soviet-U.S. treaty on Limiting Antiballistic missile systems, but, to the contrary, 'is approved and sanctioned' by it," -- writes SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA.

McFarlane's statement, testifying to the intention of certain circles in the United States of torpedoing the ABM Treaty, has caused a political storm both in the United States itself and in Western Europe, notes the newspaper. Washington's NATO partners expressed their "'non-understanding' of the U.S. position aimed at intentional violation of adopted obligations. Washington is forced to maneuver after coming across considerable opposition inside the country and among its allies."

"It is said in the articles that now Duncan Hunter, Republican congressman, and nine of his colleagues are packing suitcases getting ready to go to the Old World. The aim of their trip is propaganda for U.S. 'star wars', plans and for a 'more modest European defense system.' This system, Hunter assures, would be created by Europeans themselves with their money and the United States would serve as a source of information and technology". "The appropriate technology is also suggested, one used by the U.S. antimissile complex ASAT."

"After coming across the objections of allies in connection with the 'broad' explanation of the ABM Treat, the U.S. Administration is using a roundabout maneuver trying to turn its youngest NATO partners into participants in the process of washing away the provisions of the treaty," SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA underlines. U.S. "star wars" salesmen, crowds of whom are now travelling to West European capitals, see this as their task.

SOVIET-U.S. NUCLEAR, SPACE WEAPONS TALKS END

LD071653 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Geneva, November 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

The third round of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons ended here today. It was started on September 19.

Since it was taking place along with active preparations for the coming summit meeting of the USSR and U.S. leaders due to be held in Geneva which is to focus its attention on problems connected with the curbing of the arms race and the removal of the threat of a nuclear war, the world public attached special significance to that round of the talks.

The world public regards the major Soviet proposals on the banning for both sides of space strike weapons and on the reduction in a truly radical way -- by 50 per cent -- of their respective armaments reaching the territories of each other as the ones that open up real prospects of getting out of the dangerous impasse and advancing towards the practical solution of the problem of preventing the arms race in space and stopping it on earth. The decision of the Soviet Union to institute unilaterally a moratorium on all nuclear explosions, to discontinue a further deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe and other initiatives also met with broad positive response.

Most observers positively assessed those steps as a new and concrete manifestation of the striving of the Soviet Union for a businesslike and constructive dialogue and pointed out that now it was the turn of the U.S. to reciprocate, that the American side should travel its part of the way in order to make it possible to reach corresponding agreements.

Only last week, before the end of the round, the U.S. delegation submitted its proposals in Geneva. Although their content remains confidential, a number of major points which have become known through representatives of the White House and the U.S. press make it clear that the U.S. approach by-passes the prevention of the arms race in outer space which is a problem of priority importance. It is in this way that the U.S. proposals were assessed in the local circles which follow the developments at the Geneva talks.

Repeating the assessment of the U.S. proposals which appeared in many newspapers the world over, TRIBUNE DE GENEVE wrote recently that the answer of President Reagan actually boiled down to the old U.S. proposals in a slightly changed form. According to a commentator of JOURNAL DE GENEVE, they rather serve the purpose of the ideological struggle and are aimed at lessening the impression made by the Soviet initiatives on world public opinion.

The Republican administration cannot disregard the USSR proposals to reduce by half the nuclear arsenals of the two countries, but it does not accept the conditions put forward by the Soviet side -- to give up the SDI program, the newspaper LA SUISSE pointed out.

It was underlined that the submitting of the U.S. proposals just before the end of the round left no time for their detailed analysis. The plenary meeting of the delegations held today agreed in a preliminary way that the talks would be resumed starting from January 16, 1986.

GENEVA CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION SESSION ENDS

LD051437 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1413 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Geneva, 5 Nov (TASS) -- The latest session has ended here today of the Soviet-U.S. permanent consultative commission, which was set up to assist the implementation of the goals and propositions of the Treaty on Limiting Antiballistic Missile Systems and the temporary agreement on a number of measures in the sphere of strategic offensive arms limitation, which were concluded between the USSR and United States on 26 May 1972, and of the agreement on measures to reduce the danger of the outbreak of nuclear war, which was concluded between the two countries on 30 September 1971.

DRAFT CPSU PROGRAM VIEW OF ARMS RACE DETAILED

LD050016 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 4 Nov 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; talk by APN political observer Spartak Beglov]

[Text] The 41st year without war has begun. This is the longest period of peace in this century for our people and for the majority of the population on earth. As the new draft edition of the CPSU Program stresses, this is the result of the peace-loving foreign policy course consistently pursued by the Soviet State, combined with a strengthening of the country's defense capability. At the same time, as clearly follows from the entire content of the principal theoretical political document of the CPSU, socialism is becoming established on earth and, not just in order that peace may be a breathing space between wars, our party states that it will continue to do everything in its power to preserve peace and the creative labor of the Soviet people and to halt the arms race which has overwhelmed the world.

Many aspects of world events attest to the fact that the world is going through a criticial moment. Our party is doing everything possible so that this might be a turning point for the better. At the same time, a characteristic of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program is the profoundly realistic appraisal of the situation which has arisen. Never before has there been such a menacing danger threatening mankind, the document stresses. However, never before have the possibilities for preserving and consolidating peace been so great.

The party's program document clearly defines the main allies in the struggle for a peaceful future for mankind. These are the world system of socialism, the international worker and communist movement, states that have been liberated from colonial dominion, and, finally, the mass democratic antiwar movement in the nonsocialist world. The Soviet action program is simple and concrete: The CPSU solemnly states there is no weapon that the Soviet Union would not be prepared to restrict or ban on a mutual basis, using effective monitoring. The Soviet Union is defending a world in which the principles of peaceful coexistence would become the norms in international relations. The draft new edition of the CPSU Program is a clear and precise statement by our party about what it is striving for and what it is fighting for in the name of man and peace on earth.

MORE SECURITY PERSONNEL SOUGHT FOR EMBASSIES

GF061358 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 5 Nov 85 p 1

["Exclusive" Report]

[Text] The Soviet Foreign Ministry has requested 60 European and Third World countries to agree to accept more Soviet security personnel to ensure the protection of its diplomats at Soviet embassies. Among these security men are a number of the KGB elements. These sources [not further identified] affirmed that this request followed the kidnapping of the three Soviets in Beirut, and the killing of another.

U.S. TRYING TO 'CONDITION' NATO PARTNERS

PM041247 Moscow PRAVDA Russian 30 Oct 85 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Drobkov report: "Conditioning the Partners"]

[Text] Brussels, 29 Oct -- A session of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group opened here today, marking the beginning of the series of traditional winter meetings of the North Atlantic Bloc's leading organs. The group consists of defense minister from all NATO countries except France and Iceland. The session's agenda includes an examination of nuclear aspects of the bloc's policy and, as commentators here point out, broad consultations between U.S. representatives and their NATO partners on the eve of the Soviet-U.S. summit.

The United States is setting itself the task primarily of enlisting the allies' support for the rigid course of confrontation chosen by Washington on the eve of the Geneva summit. The U.S. Administration is working to undermine existing agreements, above all the ABM treaty, by refusing to repudiate the plans for preparation for "star wars," has refused to listen to the Soviet Union's peaceful and constructive proposals aimed at curbing the nuclear arms race and achieving disarmament, and is trying to involve its NATO partners in this dangerous policy.

An extraordinary NATO Council session at foreign minister level was held here recently, and a session of the North Atlantic bloc's Special Consultative Group was held here literally a few days ago. At both meetings Washington's envoys made considerable efforts to force the allies to show unconditional "Atlantic solidarity" and distort the essence of the Soviet peace proposals.

These efforts, however, did not yield the expected result. As the press here attests, the West Europeans were worried by the bellicose fervor gripping the senior partner. They are afraid that Washington's inordinate enthusiasm for the "star wars" plans and other militarist programs will undermine the emergent hopes of containing the arms race and achieving a general improvement in the international climate. These misgivings surfaced at both the NATO Council extraordinary session and the Special Consultative Group session.

Faced with the threat of new divisions within NATO, the U.S. Administration seems intent on waging an offensive against the alarmed allies. Thus, Washington's envoys, headed by the Pentagon boss, have begun the latest round of intensive conditioning of the doubting bloc allies. A conditioning aimed at fully subordinating the NATO partners' interests to America's irresponsible and dangerous course.

GRINEVSKIY VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR MUTUAL ACCORDS

LD061216 Moscow TASS in English 2245 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 5 TASS -- The Stockholm conference has real prospects for headway and for a possibility to intensify the search for mutually acceptable accords, stated Oleg Grinevskiy, the leader of the Soviet delegation at the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. In an interview with Soviet television in connection with the start of the eighth session of the Stockholm forum, he pointed out that this is evidenced by the decision taken at the conference to start businesslike talks on a wide range of matters of both political and military character which would outline possible accords. This new direction of the work has been determined by the joint initiatives of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The forthcoming session will show, Oleg Grinevskiy emphasized, whether the other participants in the conference, the United States, in the first place, will be able to abide by this responsible approach.

CAMBODIA DEBATE 'IMPOSED' ON UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD070033 Moscow TASS in English 2218 GMT 6 Nov 85

["Contrary to Justice" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 6 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Mikhail Yakovlev writes:

The imperialist and reactionary circles imposed on the current session of the United Nations General Assembly a debate on "The Situation in Kampuchea" and adoption of a resolution on that question. Representatives of many countries assessed those attempts to involve the international community in anti-Kampuchean actions as an unsavoury undertaking with a view to hampering the process of national revival in Kampuchea and complicating further the situation in South-East Asia. They demanded that the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea be granted a place in the United Nations Organisation that is its due.

The debates showed that Washington and representatives of states following in the wake of the U.S. expansionist policy, contrary to facts and reality, are distorting the situation in the People's Republic of Kampuchea and around it. Imflaming the passions around the artificially created "Kampuchean question", the U.S. Administration sets itself the aim to deprive the Kampuchean people of the right to peaceful life and constructive work, and to bring back to power the Pol Pot clique. Giving overt military and financial support to the butchers of the Kampuchean people, on whose conscience are nearly three million killed Kampucheans, Washington is now taking the same disgraceful road as in the recent past. During the 1964-1975 aggression in Indochina, the U.S. military was tearing apart the land of Khmers: U.S. bombers dropped 110 thousand tons of bombs on Kampuchea's territory, leaving as a result of "carpet bombings" 3,630 three-kilometre bands of scorched land.

Washington's undeclared war not only claimed hundreds of thousands of lives in Kampuchea, but also actually paved the way to power for the Pol Pot--Yeng Sari bloody clique.

The backing for the genocide regime by the United States and its allies and the presence at the United Nations forum of the regime's representatives under the signboard of "Democratic Kampuchea" is a defiance to the international public opinion, and means undermining of the United Nations prestige.

Justly noted in the joint statement of the delegations of Laos and Vietnam, circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, any discussion in the United Nations of the "Kampuchean question" without the consent and participation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the sole authentic representative of the Kampuchean people, means interference in internal affairs of a sovereign and independent state in violation of the United Nations Charter and norms of international law. The present resolution "Situation in Kampuchea", just as similar decisions adopted in the United Nations in the past under the obvious pressure of U.S. imperialism and hegemonism and against the will of the Kampuchean people, contradicts common sense and justice and cannot change the course of events in Kampuchea. No intrigues of external forces, hostile to the Kampuchean people, can arrest the processes taking place in Kampuchea and check the confident progress of the Kampuchean people in the construction of new life.

VIETNAM UN REPRESENTATIVE ON REGIONAL PEACE

LD070726 Moscow TASS in English 0649 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 7 TASS Correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The countries of Indochina have no stake in a confrontation with their neighbors, nor in a preservation of tensions in South East Asia, Le Kim Chung, Vietnam's permanent representative to the U.N., said, addressing the 40th U.N. General Assembly session. They wish that confrontation be replaced with a dialogue, that that area be turned into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation. This is precisely the aim of the constructive five-point platform put forward by the countries of Indochina, which creates a basis for reaching a political settlement of the problem, that would be acceptable to all. An evidence of this is also their readiness to discuss all proposals that can be put forward by the ASEAN member countries in the course of the proposed conference to discuss all issues concerning peace and stability in the region.

Representatives of Cuba, Afghanistan, Mongolia, the GDR and a number of other countries of Indochina, which take into consideration the basic elements of the stand of the ASEAN countries deserve most serious attention from all who are interested in a political settlement of outstanding problems, rather than in a further whipping up of tensions in that region. In that connection the speakers draw attention to the conclusion contained in the report of the U.N. General Secretary that ""a sufficiently acceptable degree of concurrence of views has been achieved on the basic elements of a general political settlement".

The countries of Indochina and the ASEAN member countries have no objective causes for enmity and confrontation, said O.A. Troyanovski, USSR permanent representative to the U.N. It is necessary to contribute in every way possible to reaching a political solution rather than hamper a quest for it. In this connection he pointed out that some positive aspects had manifested themselves in this process. He cited as an example new steps in the development of a dialogue, in which the countries of Indochina are represented by Vietnam and the Asean member countries -- by Indonesia. There is a growing awareness in the countries of the region of the need for the speediest settlement of the problems complicating the situation in South East Asia, of the fact that the sole way to reaching this aim is dialogue. It is politically wrong and shortsighted to miss the opening real opportunities for lessening tensions in South East Asia, for ensuring genuine peace there, creating a climate of trust and cooperation. The efforts of the U.N. and all who treasure the interests of peace and international security should be directed at promoting the process of normalising the situation in South East Asia.

OVCHINNIKOV COMMENTS ON REAGAN INTERVIEW

PM071631 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 85 First Edition p 6

[Article by PRAVDA political observer Vsevolod Ovchinnikov. "Interview in the White House"]

[Text] Washington/Moscow -- President Reagan recently received four Soviet journalists in the White House, of whom I was one. The head of the U.S. Administration had expressed the desire to address the Soviet people through our press and IZVESTIYA granted him the opportunity. After giving written answers to the questions we had sent from Moscow, the President unfortunately allowed only half an hour for the oral interview. We were able to ask him only a very small part of what interested us.

Summing up my impressions of the answers we received, I would like first of all to note their contradictoriness. The President said our peoples must learn to live in peace, that a nuclear war cannot be won and must not be allowed, and that his forthcoming meeting with the Soviet leader could pave the way for nuclear arms reduction and measures directed toward the total elimination of nuclear arms. I think the Soviet people will assess these words on their merit. If they are evidence of an evolution in the White House incumbent's views, the world has a right to expect a positive response to the Soviet Union's expressed readiness to achieve a change for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations in Geneva.

But, unfortunately, the U.S. President's interview does not give a detailed, convincing answer to the question which most interests our public, and not only our public, but the public throughout the world: With what counterplans is the U.S. Administration prepared to respond to the Soviet proposals on a whole range of questions connected with the elimination of the nuclear threat?

Instead, Reagan preferred to push the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI). Clearly underestimating the degree to which the Soviet people are informed about world problems, he tried to prove that the critical attitude of the international public toward the "star wars" program is explained by the fact that someone hung that supposedly unsuitable label on it. However, it is not the title that matters, but the substance. The SDI program has a perfidious aim: to give the United States the potential for making a first strike with impunity and paralyzing the Soviet Union's ability to retaliate against the aggressor.

True, in the course of the oral interview Reagan repeated several times that he has no intention of deploying the defensive "space shield" before the United States and the USSR get rid of their offensive nuclear arms. But, in reality the "star wars" program is accompanied by an active buildup of U.S. nuclear forces: The Pentagon is creating [sozdayet] five new types of strategic delivery vehicles. Moreover, the President's words caused a commotion in Washington's corridors of power; they were in essence disclaimed by a White House spokesman, who stated that the United States does not intend to renounce its offensive potential.

The White House incumbent repeated that the purpose of SDI is to create [sozdat] a system which would threaten missiles, not people. He even expressed a readiness to share the relevant technology with other countries, if it proves possible to develop [razrabotat] it. But historical experience shows the worth of such promises. When it was creating the atom bomb, the United States not only concealed this work from the USSR -- which at that time was their ally in the war against a common enemy -- but also kept much of it quiet even from Britain, although its scientists made a substantial contribution to the implementation of the "Manhattan Project."

The President claimed that after World War II, when it was the sole possessor of atomic weapons, the United States did not think of exploiting that monopoly in its own interests. And its proposal to renounce nuclear weapons altogether was supposedly not accepted. These statements are also contrary to the truth. It was not the United States, but the USSR which, back in 1946, proposed a ban on nuclear weapons and the destruction of stockpiles.

Washington then counterposed to the Soviet initiative the demagogic move of the so-called "Baruch plan." It was proposed to create an international body on atomic energy which would be under full U.S. control and exercise sole control of the raw materials, production, and scientific research base of the atomic industry in all countries. The purpose of the U.S. project was not to ban atomic weapons, but to perpetuate the U.S. monopoly of them. (It is also apposite to recall the "Baruch plan" in connection with the present demagoguery about readiness to make the space "nuclear shield" the common property of mankind.)

Nor do the assertions that in the first postwar years the United States did not try to take advantage of its monopoly of atomic weapons to exert pressure on the USSR correspond to reality. (The fact that it did not succeed in blackmailing our country or dictating its will to it is another matter). From fall 1945 the USSR figures in official Washington documents not only as a potential enemy, but also as a target for an atomic attack. This is indicated irrefutably by the "Halfmoon," "Offtackle," and "Dropshot" plans, which were subsequently published. They already contained the main elements of present-day U.S. military doctrine: the gamble on the first strike and forward-based means.

Since at that time the only means of delivering atom bombs was B-29 bombers, U.S. strategists set the goal of encircling the USSR with a ring of military bases. The results of their efforts are plain to see. A considerable proportion of the U.S. Armed Forces -- 550,000 servicemen -- are deployed outside the country's territory. Some 1,500 U.S. military bases have been created in 32 foreign states.

The USSR has nothing similar. That is why ground-based ICBM's became the basis of the Soviet arsenal of deterrence. The White House incumbent is now trying to depict these weapon systems as "the most destabilizing." The U.S. Administration has acquired the habit of describing in that way those means which form the basis of the USSR's combat might and declaring those in which the United States is strong -- SLBM's, heavy bombers with long-range cruise missiles on board -- to be means of "stability" and "security." Of course, we cannot agree with this classification. In terms of destructive capabilities the different types of strategic offensive weapons are now approaching each other closely and should therefore be considered and assessed as interconnected, as a united whole. The recent Soviet proposal for a radical reduction in these weapons proceeds on precisely this basis.

We told the U.S. President that the map of U.S. military bases shows clearly who encircles whom and thus who threatens whom. In the words of the White House incumbent, the United States maintains troops and has bases abroad for the sake of fulfilling its duty to its allies. It would be more accurate to say the opposite: It knocked the military blocs together precisely in order to deploy U.S. Armed Forces outside the country, create bases in strategically important regions of the world, and deploy U.S. nuclear weapons closer to our territory.

It emerged from the President's arguments that the U.S. troops are supposedly abroad only at the wish of the peoples and the invitation of the governments of the countries concerned, and that the U.S. military presence is regarded as a boon everywhere.

"And if the Cuban people hold a referendum and decide that the U.S. troops must leave the Guantanamo base will your soldiers be evacuated from there?" we asked.

"No, because the lease agreement was concluded many years ago," the President retorted, thereby canceling out the arguments he, himself had put forward.

The U.S. President's replies had something in common with his recent speech at the UN General Assembly jubilee session. It is well known that this speech was viewed in many countries as an attempt to avoid resolving the cardinal problems -- the radical reduction of nuclear arms and renunciation of the militarization of space -- and to replace them with a discussion of certain regional conflicts (at the same time bypassing the situation in the Near East and southern Africa).

In order to justify the U.S. side's desire for this change of priorities at the Geneva meeting in November, the White House boss cited an aphorism: "It is not because peoples are armed that they distrust each other. It is because they distrust each other that they are armed." To this the idea was added between the lines that the cause of regional conflicts and ultimately, of the move from detente toward confrontation was the Soviet Union's actions.

The White House boss linked tension in U.S.-Soviet relations with events in Afghanistan and Cambodia. This propaganda stereotype is by no means new. In Washington's political vocabulary legitimate assistance to peoples who have chosen the path of freedom is called "occupation." Whereas military intervention and counterrevolutionary coups committed in the interests of the U.S. imperialist circles are called "liberation." Reagan denied that it is natural for the United States to wage wars in other countries and to oppose the will of any people desiring self-determination. "However," the President added, "when we see that other peoples are threatened by external forces which could destroy their freedom and impose minority power on them by force of arms, we help them oppose that wherever we can."

If you found a naive man who took this disguised formula for the export of counterrevolution in good faith, he would have every reason for believing that Washington had supported the Vietnamese patriots against the French colonialists; or that it defended Chilean President Allende, who was elected according to all the rules of Western democracy and ousted by a fascist coup; or that it headed the struggle against the apartheid system in South Africa, which enables the racist minority to keep millions of the country's black inhabitants in a state of slavery without rights. As we know, however, neither the first, nor the second, nor the third event occurred.

Washington not only financed the French colonists' "dirty war" in Vietnam, but in fact completely took over their shameful role. For many years a U.S. expeditionary corps numbering over 500,000 men fought in Vietnam. Over 7 million bombs were dropped on Vietnam's cities and villages. It was during this total war against the civilian population that the interventionists started using mines shaped like children's toys which are now being used by U.S. hirelings in Afghanistan. You can only feel indignant that the White House boss considered it even possible to attribute these barbaric actions to the Soviet Union.

We asked the President how he could match his claim -- that the United States has never sought to impose its will on foreign countries by force, but has only helped establish democracy there by peaceful means -- against the long list of U.S. military interventions stretching from Vietnam to Grenada? The reply to our question omitted the word "intervention." Apparently, it all began when the Geneva conference created North Vietnam and South Vietnam. The Saigon authorities asked for U.S. instructors to be sent to create an army, which Saigon had previously not had.

But from the very outset the Americans were harassed by terrorists, they were not even allowed to watch movies in peace. The advisers had to be armed and then, a military unit had to be sent to protect them. All of this grew into the Vietnam war. Furthermore, the U.S. troops never actually fought to win there. They were simply trying to maintain the demilitarized zone between North and South Vietnam. And it was in spite of agreements between the opposing sides that it became a united state. Putting it bluntly, an original interpretation of the events! After all, the Geneva agreements on Indochina which the President cited envisaged Vietnam's unification back in 1956. It was the United States which frustrated that unification when it feverishly began arming the Saigon goons in the South and dispatching sabotage gangs with the aim of destabilizing the revolutionary power in the North.

No, it was not at all to "maintain the demilitarized zone" (which, incidentally, was not in Vietnam, but in Korea) that Washington undertook a long and bloody war. This was an attempt by the U.S. imperialist circles to take social revenge, to use arms to settle scores with a socialist state, and to forcibly deprive the people of the results of the struggle for national and social liberation.

This attempt failed. But imperialist adventures pursuing similar aims continue in our day. Examples of this are provided by the "undeclared wars" against the peoples of Afghanistan, Cambodia, Angola, and Nicaragua, which are being waged using U.S. weapons and U.S. money. The Grenada invasion was a graphic example of imperial ways and of a glaring outrage against international law. Even in the wildest fantasies it is impossible to imagine that this island state could represent any threat to U.S. national security.

How did the White House boss explain this aggression when speaking with us? According to him, there were several hundred U.S. medical students on Grenada. U.S. intelligence discovered they could be taken hostage. The Grenadian Government asked for military assistance. That was when the U.S. troops landed there and they soon sorted things out: They rescued the students, established democracy on the island, and went home.

It transpires that the Grenadian Government asked to be overthrown by military force and invited foreign interventionists to occupy its own country.

After contacts and meetings with the President's closest advisers, we could not fail to be alarmed at the ease with which the White House distorts even generally known truths, at how deeply ingrained is the conviction there that the rest of the world should perceive reality only from the viewpoint of Washington's propaganda stereotypes and should either forget or just not notice those things which displease U.S. ruling circles or expose their unseemly actions.

It has always been unwise to ignore reality, but now it is also extremely dangerous. The logic that what is bad for our opponents is good for us is by no means appropriate to every dispute. In the nuclear age there are situations in which both sides lose. There are also situations in which they both win. With a nuclear threat the United States and the USSR are facing a dilemma: To exist or not to exist. I would like to hope that the sober view of things will prevail in the White House's political thinking and that this will make it possible to justify the hopes which all peoples, including the U.S. people, are pinning on the upcoming Geneva meeting.

U.S. LEADERS 'PLAY DOWN' HOPES FOR SUMMIT

LD021143 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 2 TASS -- "Considering the new Soviet peace offensive and the lack of reciprocal initiatives on the part of the U.S.A., the U.S. leaders started to play down the public's hopes connected with the forthcoming Geneva meeting," Genrikh Trofiemenko, a professor at the Institute of U.S. and Canadian Studies, writes in the MOSCOW NEWS weekly in its November 3 issue. "Both the President and his nearest advisers declared that the summit should be nothing more but an acquaintance of the two leaders. Others said that it is unrealistic to expect that any sort of important decisions on problems of nuclear and space weapons would be made at the summit," the Soviet scientist points out.

"By making its proposals on nuclear arms the USSR has, in fact, gone its half way. Whether the meeting will be productive or not now depends on the U.S.A. The U.S. leaders apparently realize that the Soviet initiatives make the U.S.A.'s initial concept of the Soviet-U.S. meeting as a meeting for getting acquainted, groundless," Genrikh Trofimenko writes. "President Reagan has already started talking, in one of his latest radio addresses to the American people, about the mandate on relaxation of tensions which, as he admitted, the Soviet and the U.S. public have given to their leaders."

"But in order to achieve this, it is necessary for the United States to make a step towards the USSR on its part of the interconnected problems, i.e. on the question of non-militarization of space," the Soviet scientist points out.

"It is, of course, hard to expect that the sides would be able, in the short time left before the meeting, or in the course of the meeting, to elaborate a detailed agreement on all the intricacies of the most complex problems of nuclear and space weapons. But, of course, it would be easy, granted there is a will for agreement, to reach accord on general principles and directives, similar to those which were agreed upon in their time by the leaders of the USSR and the USA in Vladivostok and had led to the signing of Salt-2 treaty," Genrickh Trofimenko writes.

U.S. 'CRUSADE' STUNTS NORMAL TIES WITH USSR

LD051519 Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 5 Nov 85

["Normal Exchanges, Whom Do They Interfere With?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 5 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Robert Serebrennikov writes:

High-placed officials of the Washington administration frequently express regret over "growing mistrust," particularly in the recent years, between the United States and the Soviet Union.

But who raises political barriers to the development of businesslike relationships in science and culture, which promote better mutual understanding between the Soviet and the American peoples, which help consolidate the sentiments of mutual confidence and respect?

The answer to this question is clear to any unbiased person. The White House's crusade" against the USSR, which was announced an "empire of evil," has led to a worsening of Soviet-American relations, curtailment of links in all fields of scientific and cultural exchange. The evidence of that are facts: In January 1980 the United States interrupted negotiations with the USSR on conclusion of a general agreement on exchanges, contacts, and cooperation in culture and art.

By that unilateral act Washington actually curtailed links between the two countries, which were successfully developing, though not always evenly, after the signing in 1959 of the first Soviet-American inter-governmental agreement on exchanges in science, technology, education and culture.

The Washington administration suspended cooperation with the Soviet side under the inter-governmental agreement on energy, peaceful uses of atomic energy, chemical catalysis. The American authorities toughened control over Soviet-American scientific exchanges, introduced restrictions on trips of Soviet scientists to the United States. The USSR Academy of Sciences sent only 17 scientists to the United States within the framework of inter-academic cooperation in 1984, while playing host to 18 American scientists (the relevant figures were 134 and 113 in the period from 1976-1979).

In January 1982 it was exactly the American authorities who suspended Aeroflot flights to the United States and that exerted a negative impact on the development of tourist links between the two countries.

In the area of sport links the United States exerted upon its allies a diplomatic pressure, unprecedented in the history of the international Olympic movement, to make them stay away from the Moscow Olympics-80. Four years later a number of socialist and non-aligned countries were unable to participate in the Los Angeles Olympic Games since the American authorities refused to ensure safety to the participants.

A group of students of Soviet higher trade union movement school, two tourist groups of working people and trade union activists, a group to make a documentary film in Vancouver (the state of Washington) on the occasion of the 48th anniversary of the landing of Chkalov's ANT-25 plane were unable to make trips to the United States through the fault of the Department of State.

To torpedo Soviet-American contacts the most absurd pretexts are good, as is believed by the American authorities. Thus, the Pentagon, which finances more than 70 percent of all scientific explorations and developments through the channel of the federal government, went as far as demanding curtailment of scientific exchanges under the wild pretext that representatives of the Soviet scientific public... "Might find out state secrets in the United States."

The USSR-USA relations in that sphere, and also in other spheres, which are shaping not in the best possible way, meet only the interests of the military-industrial complex and the "hawks" who regard hostility as a norm of Soviet-American relations, while the arms race -- a natural state. Turning down such a philosophy of mutual intimidation, the USSR, just as many American scientists and workers in culture, advocate normal relations based on non-interference into internal affairs, mutual respect and confidence, which is promoted by all-round development and deepening of exchanges and contacts in all fields.

'HYPOCRISY' OF U.S. REGIONAL CONFLICTS STANCE CITED

LD30939 Moscow TASS in English 0923 GMT 3 Nov 85

["USA Sticks to Policy of State-Sponsored Terrorism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 3 TASS -- The hypocrisy of the American stance on the issues of the plan of "resolving regional conflicts" made public by the U.S. President manifests itself in the fact that "the list of the areas of regional conflicts did not include the Middle East and South Africa," the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA writes today in its military-political review.

"Well, it is not surprising," the newspaper points out. "For injustice is perpetrated there by Washington's 'strategic allies' and 'partners'. Therefore, from the viewpoint of the American Administration, complete order is reigning there. Although there is hardly an international law that had not been violated by the Zionists and the racists (The Israeli bombing of the Tunisian capital and the South African aggression against Angola are the latest examples), the American Administration finds no words of condemnation."

"International banditry by the South African and Israeli rulers directly stems from their domestic terrorist policies. The South African racists brutally suppress actions by the black majority demanding an end to the disgraceful policy of apartheid."

"But the U.S. President does not suggest that the South African leadership start talks with representatives of the African National Congress -- the organization which represents the aspirations of the majority of the country's people," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA points out. "Neither does Washington demand that Tel Aviv hold talks with the Palestine Liberation Organization."

"It is no accident that the American 'initiatives' omit the Iran-Iraq conflict, now in its sixth year, that has resulted in hundreds of thousands of casualties. Washington does not apparently wish to see the termination of the blood-letting war which it uses as a pretext for escalating American military presence in the region."

"It is the United States which, either directly or by proxy of its allies, pursues a policy of state-sponsored terrorism worldwide. By resorting to this policy, U.S. imperialism seeks to stop the course of history, to take social revenge."

"As to the Soviet Union," KRASNAYA ZVEZDA points out, "it consistently sides with the states and peoples which repulse the assault from aggressive imperialist forces, and uphold their freedom, independence and national dignity. Our country believes that all regional conflicts should be settled by way of talks. But these should be fair talks between sovereign nations. That is why the Soviet Union welcomes the constructive proposals by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for starting negotiations with the ASEAN countries, favours the continuation of indirect talks between Afghanistan and Pakistan, backs the Contadora Group's activity directed at settling the situation in Central America. But the USSR is strongly opposed to any actions that might legalize state terrorism," the review stresses.

INCREASED U.S. MILITARY BUDGET FUELS ARMS RACE

PM041252 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Nikolay Kurdyumov "Commentator's Column": "On the Altar of Militarism"]

[Text] Imperialism's greatest crime before the peoples is the race for nuclear and other arms which it has unleashed on an unprecedented scale. The U.S. ruling circles' aggressive course in the postwar period is visible confirmation of the validity of this conclusion contained in the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program. Extreme right-wing U.S. political circles associated with the military-industrial complex are the most zealous champions of the escalation of the arms race and of the truly total U.S. military preparations with a view to achieving military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union. A giant increase in the military budget has been taking place in recent years under the pressure from them. Thus, whereas in 1981 the "ceiling" for appropriations to the Pentagon stood at $171.5 billion, they now exceed the $300 billion mark. Following the Senate, the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress recently rubber-stamped the final version of a bill on military spending for fiscal 1986, which provides for a further increase in military appropriations and the swelling of the Pentagon budget to the unprecedented level of $302.5 billion.

As in previous years, preference in spending these colossal sums will be given to the accelerated buildup of the nuclear arsenal of first-strike means, including MX ICBM's, and to the development of the new Midgetman strategic missile. Vast amounts have been planned to continue work on the "star wars" program and to produce a new generation of chemical weapons, -- neuroparalytic binary ammunition and so forth. In other words, at the same time as the Soviet Union is advancing large-scale proposals which open up the way to the radical reduction of nuclear arsenals, Washington is cranking the flywheel of war preparations with redoubled energy.

In this connection, the question a rises: How can all this be reconciled with the U.S. Administration's declarations of its desire to substantially reduce strategic nuclear arms? It is not hard, therefore, to understand the doubts as to the seriousness of the U.S. approach to the question of arms control which many world press organs have been voicing in recent days when commenting on official Washington's attempts to alter the accents in preparations for the Geneva meeting and to avoid resolving the problems of disarmament.

It is quite obvious that such improper efforts by the U.S. side can only poison the atmosphere of preparations for the Geneva summit meeting, on which the peoples pin great hopes of strengthening peace and security for all mankind.

U.S. MILITARY TRADE WITH PRC TO EXPAND

PM070910 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 1 Nov 85 Second Edition p 3

[Own information report: "DEFENSE NEWS on Military Deliveries to China"]

[Text] The U.S. weekly DEFENSE NEWS has published an article on proposed military deliveries to China. The newspaper states that the way has already been paved for expanding trade with China in the military sphere. Moreover, it pointed out that Vice President G. Bush, on an official visit to China, announced that the United States' NATO allies and Japan had already reached agreement to ease restrictions on the export of modern military equipment and ammunition to China.

According to DEFENSE NEWS, the PRC is interested in acquiring various types of military equipment: jet aircraft engines, avionics, sonars, and TOW antitank guided missiles.

The first deal will be the delivery of a $98 million ammunition plant. This deal includes planning production capacities for the production of artillery munitions, flash tubes, fuses, and explosives. It also envisages, DEFENSE NEWS reports, the possibility of equipment purchases for the production of ammunition and the granting of technical documentation.

The Pentagon will name military firms which will consult with Chinese specialists and give them help in building the plant, DEFENSE NEWS points out.

'LARGE-SCALE' U.S.-CANADIAN NAVAL EXERCISE STARTS

LD061935 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Washington, November 6 TASS -- A large-scale joint naval exercise of the U.S. and Canada has started off the shores of California. According to a representative of the U.S. Department of the Navy, taking part in it is the nuclear-powered Enterprise aircraft carrier, the New Jersey battleship and more and men are taking part in the navel exercise which is to last till November 26.

WOMEN'S DELEGATION RETURNS FROM PRC

PM041714 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Trip Concluded"]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Nov -- The Soviet Women's Committee delegation headed by K.S. Proskurnikova, first deputy chairman of the committee, has concluded a visit to the PiC. The delegation, which was in China at the invitiation of the All-China' Women's Federation, was received by Kang Keqing, chairman of the federation, and Zhang Jingfu, member of the PRC State Council. In the course of friendly talks the sides noted with satisfaction the resumption of contacts between the women's organizations of the USSR and the PRC. On behalf of the Soviet Women's Committee, the leader of the delegation invited an All-China Women's Federation delgation to pay a return visit to the USSR. The invitation was accepted.

During their stay in Beijing, Hangzhou, and Shanghai the members of the Soviet delegation familiarized themselves with the work of women's organizations and visited industrial enterprises, medical establishments, and an agricultural commune.

Member's Remarks

OW030119 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0200 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] A delegation from the Soviet Women's Committee returned to Moscow from Beijing. The Soviet delegation, consisting or workers, scholars, and social activists, visited China from 24 October to 1 November at the invitation of the All-China Women's Federation.

(Ukeyanova), a member of the delegation, member of the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences, and director of the Pediatrics, Obstetrics, and Gynecology Institute in the Ukraine SSR, told reporters: We had meetings with Chinese women in a friendly atmosphere. Kang Keqing, chairman of the All-China Women's Federation received the Soviet women's delegation. Representatives from the two countries pledged to further promote friendly and good-neighborly relations between the Soviet and Chinese people.

BEIJING RECEPTION MARKS OCTOBER REVOLUTION

OW070516 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] The Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries and the China-USSR Friendship Association gave a reception in Beijing to mark the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Jia Huaiji, vice president of the China-USSR Friendship Association, and Shcherbakov, Soviet ambassador to China, addressed the reception.

SOVIET PLASTIC ARTS EXHIBITION HELD IN BEIJING

OW070526 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Excerpt] A 1960-1980 Soviet plastic arts exhibition was held in Beijing on the eve of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The exhibition was sponsored by the Belorussian Museum in Leningrad.

PRC REORGANIZES ARMY STAFFS, MILITARY DISTRICTS

PM051933 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Nov 85 Second Edition p 3

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA press service report: "XINHUA Report"]

[Text] XINHUA has reported the completion of work to reorganize the administrative staffs of military districts and the Chinese Army's central apparatus.

In fulfillment of the CPC Central Committee and PRC Central Military Council demands, the leadership staffs of the General Staff, the Main Political Directorate, the Main Directorate of the Rear, and the National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry Commission were reorganized in the first quarter of 1985. Following this, the administrative organs of branches of the armed forces and large military districts were reorganized and reformed. In particular, the agency points out, the number of large military districts was reduced from 11 to 7.

It is pointed out that as a result of the reorganization the number of leadership cadres in the districts has been cut by more than half and their average age has been reduced by 3 years.

Cadre reassignments were carried out at the same time as the reduction in the Chinese Army's administrative apparatus. The new leadership cadres, the report notes, have been largely promoted from the lower echelons [nizy] who are well acquainted with the state of affairs and work among the troops. All leadership cadre workers in military districts and higher organs have higher-level secondary school education, and 91 percent of the leadership staff in the seven large military districts have improved their professional knowledge at military colleges and academies.

The simplification of the unwieldy administrative apparatus and the abolition of the "system of lifetime occupation of leadership posts" are aimed -- as the Chinese press has repeatedly pointed out -- at increasing the combat capability and combat readiness of the Chinese Armed Forces.

CHINESE ACCOUNT OF AFGHAN CASUALTIES DECRIED

PM061029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the rubric "Beware -- Misinformation": "CHINA DAILY's Fabrication"]

[Text] Kabul, 1 Nov -- THE BAKHTAR agency reports that the other day the Chinese newspaper CHINA DAILY published a fabrication alleging that there were civilian casualties during an operation by Afghan forces in Vardak Province, in particular people in the villages of Barikowt, (Bigmush), (Piyadara), and Band-e Soltan.

The Afghan Army, BAKHTAR points out in a commentary, has indeed conducted successful operations recently in a number of provinces, including Vardak, against bandit formations dispatched to the DRA from abroad and armed mainly with Chinese-made weapons. Approximately one month ago the elders of the tribes living in Vardak held a jirga and unanimously decided to ask the authorities to rid them of the bandits who were tormenting the inhabitants with taunts, robbery, and extortion. Thugs such as (Rakhim Rakhami), (Karim), (Chargol), and (Zabet Wali) had been particularly vicious.

They had taken money and food from the poor peasants, blown up bridges and burned down schools, and dealt savagely with any peasants who resisted.

The agency stressed that the Afghan army has put a stop to the counterrevolutionaries' crimes, thus earning the population's gratitude. So CHINA DAILY is turning the actual state of affairs upside down and is trying to portray die-hard enemies of the people's power as civilians.

As for the population center of Barikowt, you are hardly likely to find an Afghan who has not heard of it. Barikowt, which has been systematically bombarded from Pakistani territory, is situated in Konarha Province, on the border with Pakistan. The villages of (Bigmush), (Piyadara), and Band-e Soltan are not in Vardak either; they are in Ghazni Province, where there have been no operations at all of late.

Clearly, there is something amiss with CHINA DAILY's geography, the agency notes.

DPRK REUNIFICATION COMMITTEE ON UN MEMBERSHIP

LD071328 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Pyongyang, November 7 TASS -- The Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Homeland has issued a statement here saying that the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea towards entering the United Nations Organisation is clear and invariable: Korea should be represented at the United Nations only as a single state.

The issue of the United Nations membership is directly linked with the problem of the unification of Korea. Both separate and simultaneous admission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and South Korea to the United Nations would not only fail to facilitate the unification of the country but, conversely, would perpetuate the division of the Korean people. The fact that Seoul is mounting a propaganda campaign around its stand on this issue right at the moment when talks are under way between the two parts of the country, which are in pursuit of lessening tension in the Korean peninsula and opening the way towards unification, cannot help causing deep concern and regret.

U.S.-JAPAN 'DETERRENCE STRATEGY' HIT

LD071029 Moscow TASS in English 0946 GMT 7 Nov 85

["Tokyo: Following a Dangerous Course" -- TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, November 7 TASS -- TASS commentator Alexey Popov writes:

Answering in the budgetary committee of the upper chamber of the parliament an inquiry about the substance of the Japanese-American "deterence strategy," Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has actually recognised for the USA the right to use at its discretion the nuclear weapons in the Far East in the event of the so-called "emergency circumstances," which are used in Tokyo and in Washington to imply a mythical threat of an attack against Japan. If the possible use of American nuclear weapons is excluded, he said in particular, "the deterring force of nuclear weapons will be meaningless."

Reasoning this way, the prime minister justifies, in fact, the use of nuclear weapons by the U.S. troops, which are deployed on Japan's territory. Such a stand, along with other numerous evidence, leaves no doubt that the country of the rising sun is being turned into a forward base of U.S. nuclear aggression in the Far East with full consent and approval of official Tokyo, in disregard of the Three Non-nuclear Principles proclaimed by Japan.

While in the past years Japan's ruling circles acted as a silent observer of this process, it is now gradually becoming an active assistant of Washington in its nuclear preparations. The joint chief of staff committees of the Armed Forces of Japan and the USA have held for several years now joint command and staff exercises to wargame actions in conditions of a nuclear crisis. The Japanese Navy and Air Force are actively implementing the plan for the "protection of a thousand mile zone of sea lanes" around the Japanese isles prepared by the government in answer to the demand of the White House. Within the framework of these preparations the Japanese and American military authorities have started building in Atsugi Base an underground command centre to control naval and air operations in the conditions of a nuclear war. The Japanese authorities have actually consented to the country's ports even more becoming base moorages for U.S. war ships and submarines with nuclear weapons on board.

Thirty strike nuclear powered submarines of the U.S. Navy, twenty of which are equipped with nuclear weapons, called at Yokosuka Port alone over the past ten months. The U.S. and Japanese departments concerned are now holding talks on the purchase by Japan of the latest U.S. F-16 fighter bombers, which are delivery vehicles of nuclear weapons. In the Pentagon's opinion, they will be a weighty addition to the U.S. Air Force planes of this type deployed in Misawa. On the other hand, terms have been agreed upon for the transfer to the USA of the Japanese technology for the production of components for missile homing systems. This deal, military experts note, has set the stage for gearing Japan's scientific and technical potential to the U.S. "star wars" programme. Facts indicate that acting on Washington's prompting, the Japanese ruling circles are pushing their country to the dangerous road of joint American-Japanese nuclear preparations.

SOVIET-JAPAN 'PEACE' TRADE UNION MEETING OPENS

LD080959 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Hiroshima, November 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Anichkin reports:

The 15th Soviet-Japanese trade union meeting "for peace and friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Japan" has opened here today. The current meeting being held in the year marking the 40th anniversary of the end of the Second World War centers on questions pertaining to the struggle of the trade unions for disarmament and the total elimination of the nuclear weapons. At their traditional meeting representatives of the working people of the Soviet Union and Japan are discussing the role of the trade unions in developing friendly goodneighbourly relations between the two countries. The Soviet-Japanese trade union meetings, it is pointed out in a report of a representative of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, have a long history and rich traditions. They serve as an important instrument in strengthening relations of friendship and trust between the two countries.

JAPANESE BUSINESSMAN ON BENEFITS OF COOPERATION

PM060920 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 5 Nov 85 p 3

[TASS Report: "Mounting Interest"]

[Text] Tokyo, 4 Nov — Interest in trade with the Soviet Union is growing in Japanese business circles. This is attested by the increasingly frequent trips to the USSR recently by representatives of the business world and the increased volume of bilateral trade. According to preliminary data published here, trade turnover between the USSR and Japan in the first 9 months of this year grew by almost 15 percent in comparison with last year's indicators, exceeding 3 billion dollars. In a talk with a TASS correspondent T. Murakami, deputy director of the Japanese Association for the Promotion of Trade with the USSR and the Socialist Countries, noted that three large-scale bilateral economic cooperation projects are currently being successfully implemented -- in opening up the timber resources of Siberia and the Far East, in developing the south Yakutia coal deposits, and also in the sphere of prospecting, developing deposits, and extracting oil or gas on the Sakhalin shelf. This year the first million metric tons of high-grade Yakut coal have already been dispatched to Japanese metallurgical companies. Noting the geographical proximity of the two countries, T. Murakami said that "objective prerequisites exist which provide an opportunity for Japan and the USSR to expand mutually advantageous bilateral trade and economic ties."

RAM BHAGAT ON GENEVA, PAKISTAN NUCLEAR PROGRAM

LD071242 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] New Delhi, November 7 TASS -- In common with the whole mankind, India pins great hopes on the forthcoming Soviet-American meeting in Geneva. All who treasure peace on earth link their hopes with that summit meeting, India's Foreign Minister Bali Ram Bhagat, said in an interview with journalists -- members of the foreign correspondents' association in South Asia. The minister spoke highly of the Soviet Union's proposal on a 50 percent cut in the nuclear weapons of the USSR and USA reaching each other's territory and voiced hope that the Geneva meeting will lead to progress in the field of nuclear disarmament.

Touching upon relations with Pakistan, B.R. Bhagat expressed his country's serious concern over Pakistan's nuclear programme. India's [as received] he said, has proofs that Islamabad is engaged in an effort to produce its own nuclear weapon. He also expressed his country's concern over the supply of the latest American weapons to Islamabad, the continuing militarisation of the Indian Ocean. B.R. Bhagat refuted the American propaganda claims that the weapons supplied to Pakistan are purportedly necessary to repell a "threat from Afghanistan". He pointed out that Indian favours a demilitarisation of the Indian Ocean.

The minister stressed that the foreign policy of the Rajiv Gandhi government is a follow-up to the foreign policy, whose foundation was built by Jawaharlal Nehru and creatively developed by Indira Gandhi. India, he said, will carry on this anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist policy, the policy of non-alignment.

KESHTMAND RECEIVES RYZHKOV MESSAGE OF THANKS

LD022349 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Nov 85

[Text] A congratulatory message was sent by Solten 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council on the occasion of the appointment of Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo as the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. His message of thanks reads as follows:

I present my sincere thanks for your warm congratulations on the occasion of my appointment to the position of chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. I give my firm assurances that the friendly relations and the comprehensive and fruitful cooperation between our countries and peoples serve the long-term interests of the Soviet Union and the DRA and the consolidation of peace throughout the world.

TRANSPORT AGREEMENT WITH DRA APPROVED

LD261901 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 26 Oct 85

[Text] A meeting to defend the outlines of the following broad project was successfully concluded this afternoon by the experts of the relevant ministries, on the basis of 1981 contract between the DRA ministry of Public Work and the Soviet Union's Tekhnostroyeksport enterprise regarding the construction of nationwide transport network in the DRA by the year 2000.

A BAKHTAR correspondent reports that in view of this broad project the length of Afghanistan's road network will reach 18,800 km, with 2473 km having an asphalt-concrete and cement-concrete surface; 5919 km with gravel cover; and 10,408 km will be mud roads.

The completion of this project will take place in three stages. The first stage by 1990, the second by 1991-2000, and third is envisaged sometime after the year 2000.

The first stage will link the provincial capitals with Kabul including the ring highway of Afghanistan.

The second stage will link the roads of the provincial capitals to districts and subdistricts; and the third stage covers communication roads and local roads which will be utilized.

During today's meeting, relevant experts from the DRA ministries and the delegation of the Soviet Union's Tekhnostroyeksport transport network project [as heard] who had come to Kabul and led by (Viktor Tomasovich) were present.

According to another report, Public Works Minister Nazar Mohammad, in the presence of the deputy economic counsellor of the USSR Embassy in Kabul, held discussions this afternoon with the delegation of the Soviet Union's Tekhnostroyeksport transport network project on subjects of mutual interst.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON SOVIET SOLDIERS IN DRA

PM070916 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 6 November, Second Edition, publishes on page 2 A 2,100-word article by special correspondent Colonel V. Filatov entitled "Inherited Courage." The writer describes how he visited an Afghan battalion some 8-9 km from the Pakistani border with a Senior Lieutenant from Soviet Tajikistan who is continuing the traditions of his father who fought the basmachis in Central Asia in the twenties and thirties. After describing how an Afghan officer in the border battalion emulates a Soviet captain whom he has met, the writer goes on to relate how he later met the Soviet officer in question, who said that he was following in the footsteps of his grandfather, who has made a Hero of the Soviet Union in the Great Patriotic War, and of his father, who had also served in Afghanistan.

NURSE SERVING IN DRA PROFILED

PM070918 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 1 November publishes on page 4, under the rubric "Events, Lives," A 1,200-word article by N. Domskovskiy entitled "The Nurse. 3 Years in the Kabul Hospital."

The article traces the life of Galina Pavlovna Kovtunenko as nurse in a Kabul hospital. After a brief description of her early carrer in nursing, the author goes on:

"One day nurse Kovtunenko was invited to the cadre section and was told: 'the young Afghan Republic needs help. Health services are only just being established there, and they need skilled medical personnel. Would you like to go? Think it over carefully, it will be hard there...."

"Galina did not hesitate for even a minute. She agreed!"

Dombkovskiy then turns to conditions in Afghanistan just after the revolution and to Kovtunenko's work at Kabul's Avicenna Hospital, saying that "the rumor about miracle-working doctors who take no money for treatment and put even seriously ill people back on their feet spread all over Kabul."

He describes several incidents from Kovtunenko's work at the hospital, and notes that "on one occasion she even helped to detain an armed bandit who had made his way into the hospital."

The author then writes that Galina Kovtunenko, back in Moscow, is now studying for a medical degree, and concludes:

"'We lived very much together.' she told me, 'and helped one another in everything. Jokingly we compared ourselves to the crew of a space ship flying far away from home. And the main point was that there was no psychological incompatibility. People had different characters, but all shared one and the same feeling: You are a Soviet person, and people here judge your whole country by you. You have to become more composed, more serious...'"

ANTONOV ATTENDS MACHINE TOOL AGREEMENT SIGNING

PM061625 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Agreements Signed"]

[Text] Interdepartmental agreements and regulations have been signed in Moscow within the framework of setting up Soviet-Bulgarian science and production associations in the sphere of machine tool building.

The agreements concern the practical aspects of the activity of the "Ivanovo machine tool building production association -- metal-cutting machinery plants state economic association -- and the "Moscow Krasnyy Proletariy machine tool building production association — Bercye economic science and production robot building combine."

The agreements were signed by B.V. Balmont, minister of the machine tool and tool building industry, and N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade, for the Soviet side and by O. Doynov, minister of machine building, and K.H. Khristov, minister of foreign trade, for the Bulgarian side.

The signing ceremony was attended by USSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman A.K. Antonov, and Bulgarian Ambassador to the USSR D. Zhalev.

BULGARIAN BORDER GUARDS DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

PM061647 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 2 Nov 85 Second Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Visit Over"]

[Text] A delegation of Bulgarian Border Guards led by Lieutenant General Stefan Tsanov, commander of the Bulgarian Ministry of Internal Affairs Border Guards, was on an official working visit to our country 28 October through 1 November at the invitation of Army General V.A. Matrosov, chief of the USSR KGB Border Guards. During the meeting that was held questions of cooperation between the border guards of the USSR and Bulgaria were discussed. The meeting was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The guests visited Moscow, Leningrad, and the Yu.V. Andropov Border Detachment.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM CONGRATULATES JARUZELSKI

LD071437 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has congratulated Wojciech Jaruzelski on his election to the post of chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic. The telegram expresses confidence that the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation of our fraternal parties, countries and peoples will continue to strengthen and develop.

The USSR Council of Ministers has sent a telegram of congratulations to Zbigniew Messner on the occasion of his appointment to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

OLSZOWSKI DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH U.S., USSR

LD061900 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Warsaw, November 6 TASS -- The world is living through a complicated and dangerous period. The U.S. Administration has embarked on the course of an unrestricted arms race, seeking to transfer it into outer space. Moreover, with a view to justifying its militarist course, the Reagan administration attacks international agreements, including the decisions adopted in Yalta and Potsdam which form the basis of the post-war set-up in Europe, Stefan Olszowski, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, foreign minister of Poland, has declared here.

Poland, he said to TASS correspondent Anatoliy Shapovalov, fulfilled the recommendations of the Crimean and Potsdam conferences. At present, Poland, jointly with fraternal socialist countries, all peace-loving forces come out in favour of disarmament, consolidation of international security and cooperation between states with different social systems.

Some politicians in the West, Stefan Olszowski said, cannot put up with the fact that the Polish people are in the family of peoples which have chosen the path of socialist development and favour alliance and friendships with the USSR. In recent years, the United States has turned Poland into a target of constant interference. Official Washington sticks to the policy of backing the anti-socialist forces whose aim is to change the social system in Poland.

Peace and security of all states in the continent, the Polish minister stressed, rest on the observance of the realities established as a result of the Second World War, of the entire post-war development. Any attempt to undermine the European status quo facilitates the invigoration of revenge-seeking sentiments in West Germany and is fraught with the threat of another world war. The existing system of treaties, Stefan Olszowski pointed out, is a reliable basis for peace in the continent and the development of mutually beneficial cooperation between all European states.

SFRY PAPER HITS BBC, VOA 'DISINFORMATION'

PM051709 Moscow PRAVDA Russian 30 Oct 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Slander Campaign"]

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Oct -- The Yugoslav newspaper OSLOBODJENJE has published a commentary which expresses a resolute protest at the slanderous allegations disseminated by Western propaganda centers about human rights violations in the SFRY.

On the eve of the jubilee session of the 40th UN General Assembly session, the commentary says, Voice of America and BBC radio, in their Serbo-Croatian language broadcasts, have set out for the umpteenth time to cast doubt on human rights observance in Yugoslavia. In so doing they used information supplied by Amnesty International, the notorious organization which often acts in defense of various types of renegades.

The content of these radio stations' broadcasts, the newspaper points out, is pure disinformation. The authors of such broadcasts are worried least of all about human rights. They are simply vying with one another in an attempt to harm Socialist Yugoslavia as much as possible by casting doubt on its law enforcement organs' activity in nipping the actions of subversive elements in the bud and punishing them.

In this connection, the newspaper writes, it is appropriate to ask why Voice of America does not find time to criticize the U.S. organs of justice, which persecute the country's colored population, struggling for its rights, on the grounds of "hostile" activity? The same applies to the BBC. While ignoring flagrant human rights violations in Northern Ireland, this radio station still likes to lecture other countries on human rights.

All these actions can only be viewed as interference in sovereign Yugoslavia's internal affairs, OSLOBODJENJE stresses.

CHERNYAYEV DELEGATION RETURNS FROM UK VISIT

PM061523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Returning Home"]

[Text] On 2 November A.S. Chernyayev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, and Y.S. Lagutin, CPSU Central Committee International Section staffer, returned from London, having been in Britain at the invitation of the Communist Party of Great Britain Executive Committee.

FRG SCIENTISTS REFUSE SDI INVOLVEMENT

LD071829 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Bonn, November 7 TASS -- More than a thousand engineers and employees of the West German concern "Siemens" and also 350 researchers in the field of natural sciences declared their firm opposition to taking any part in research work on "star wars" preparations. They believe that the plans of the U.S. Administration to militarize outer space are conducive to scaling up further the dangerous arms race and destabilizing the international situation. According to DPA News Agency, the West German specialists demanded that the government give up involvement in the implementation of Washington's notorious "Strategic Defence Initiative".

CYPRUS CRITICIZES U.S. 'ESPIONAGE' RADIO STATIONS

LD071152 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Nicosia, November 7 TASS -- It is with wrath and indignation that the Cypriots have learnt about the U.S. plans to deploy in Cyprus another three espionage radio stations, says the statement issued here by the All-Cyprus Peace Committee. It is particularly alarming, the statement says, that it is planned to use these centers in the American "star wars" plans. The people of Cyprus who are pressing ahead for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the country's territory, for the dismantling of the existing foreign military bases and American espionage centers, wish to see Cyprus fully demilitarized.

LOMEYKO RULES OUT RESTORING TIES WITH ISRAEL

LD080841 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0810 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] A Soviet official has reaffirmed today that his country will not restore diplomatic relations with Israel and that the Kremlin's stand in this regard is "principled and firm" as long as Tel Aviv continues the policy of aggression and expansion in the occupied Arab territories.

The director of the Press Section and spokesman of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, Vladimir Lomeyko, in an interview with KUNA, described news reports published recently on the probable resumption of the Soviet Union of its diplomatic relations with Israel as "Predictions motivated by known political motives."

He added that such predictions "serve certain political aims and are intended to distort the Soviet principled stand vis-a-vis the Middle East." Mr Lomeyko emphasized that "as long as Israel continues its aggressive and expansionist policies in the occupied Arab territories, the resumption of diplomatic relations with it is absolutely not on for us."

He said the Soviet Union supports efforts for a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis which are based on the withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories it occupied in 1967,and a just solution to the Palestinian question based on the right of self determination to the Palestinian people.

Lomeyko renewed his country's stand calling for the convocation of a Middle East international peace conference with the participation of all concerned parties, including the PLO to settle the Palestinian question.

He refused to comment on whether any Israeli official will visit Moscow in the near future.

When asked whether the Soviet Union would review its Mideast policy in light of the abduction of Soviet diplomats in Beirut, Lomeyko stressed that "the Soviet leadership is still committed to the consolidation of its relations with the Arab countries on the basis of mutual interests, friendship and good neighborliness."

Regarding the Reagan-Gorbachev summit to be held in Geneva on 19 November, Lomeyko stressed the desire and readiness of the Soviet leadership to reach agreements satisfactory to both sides on international issues of mutual interest.

He added: We view the Geneva summit with the utmost seriousness and we believe that it is necessary to overcome the tense international situation. He noted that the United States is trying to minimize the importance of the summit and suggested that it was arranged to give President Reagan and Soviet leader Gorbachev the chance to get to know each other at first hand.

He pointed out that, in view of the American perception of the Geneva summit, we do not expect much in terms of substantial agreements.

He stressed that the summit should be an opportunity for serious discussion toward a clear agreement and for a comprehensive exchange of views on the arms race and the dangers of nuclear war.

LIBYA REQUESTS UN ACTIONS AGAINST U.S. 'THREATS'

LD072306 Moscow TASS in English 1943 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] New York, November 7 TASS -- Libya has requested the U.N. to take measures with a view to putting an end to the acts of aggression, provocations, threats and conspiracies staged against it by the U.S. According to the letter sent by Libya's permanent office at the U.N. to the U.N. secretary general, the news coming from the well-informed U.S. Government circles and published in "WASHINGTON POST" to the effect that President Reagan has assigned the CIA the task of preparing and staging another secret terrorist operation against Libya is evidence of the intention of the U.S. Administration to undermine the stability of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and to subordinate the Libyan people to U.S. hegemony.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-IRAQI FRIENDSHIP DAYS -- Baghdad: The days of Iraqi-Soviet friendship dedicated to the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, have opened here. The opening ceremony was addressed by the chairman of the Iraqi-Soviet friendship society. A soviet delegation led by O.G. Vardzelashvili, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Georgian SSR, attended the ceremony. [summary] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0822 GMT 7 Nov 85 LD]

REPORTAGE ON MOZAMBICAN DELEGATION'S VISIT

Meets Shevardnadze, Ponomarev

LD071738 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1610 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 7 Nov (TASS) -- Yesterday Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, held talks with a party and governmental delegation from the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Joaquim Alberto Chissano, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party, and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

In the course of the talks satisfaction was expressed at the state of relations of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the Frelimo Party, the USSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique. The sides confirmed their mutual striving for their further development on the basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mozambique. Touching on international problems, the sides expressed their concern over the potentially explosive situation which is unfolding in the world. It was emphasized that this situation requires that urgent measures be taken to strengthen the interaction of all the progressives forces in the world in the struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war and the elimination of hotbeds of tension on the planet. The sides spoke out for the necessity of a businesslike and constructive approach to issues of disarmament and the inadmissibility of transferring the arms race to space.

Discussing the situation in southern Africa, the sides affirmed that the tension in that region is continuing to intensify as a result of the aggressive policy of Pretoria, which is encouraged by imperialist circles in the West. It was stressed that in the conditions which have arisen, the unity and cohesion of the "Frontline" States, their solidarity with the ANC and SWAPO, and the need to deliver a decisive rebuff against all attempts to introduce dissent in the general anti-imperialist and antiracist front take on special importance. The bloody repression by the racists of the African majority of the RSA population was decisively condemned, and solidarity was expressed with the southern African people, who are waging a courageous struggle against the inhumane system of apartheid. The sides noted the useful and fruitful nature of the Soviet-Mozambique talks which took place in Moscow and which occurred in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Shevardnadze at Departure

LD071753 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1715 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, 7 Nov (TASS) -- Today the party and governmental delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique [PRM], headed by Joaquin Alberto Chissano, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] party Central Committee, PRM minister of foreign affairs, left Moscow. It had been in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR government. At the airport, the guests were seen off by Eduard Sheverdnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Minister of Foreign Affairs; Leonid Ilichev; USSR Deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other officials. The seeing-off party included Ipolito Patricio, PRM ambassador in the USSR.

'ANTIDICTATORIAL' PROTESTS REPORTED IN CHILE

LD071524 Moscow TASS in English 1437 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, November 7 TASS - TASS correspondent Yuriy Rublevskiy reports:

In response to the call of the National Guiding Council of the working people of Chile, uniting leading trade unions, a number of opposition parties and public organisations, Chilean patriotic forces staged in the past two days powerful anti-dictatorial actions in Chile amid police terror and mass reprisals.

Three people were killed, about 100 wounded and maimed and hundreds jailed in police actions to break up the marchers, representatives of patriotic organisations told TASS bureau in Buenos Aires in a telephone call from Santiago. The capital reminisced on those days a besieged city. All streets, especially in working class districts, were patrolled by reinforced army squads and Carabineros. The clashes practically stopped public transport in Santiago, halted work at most institutions, closed shops and suspended classes at educational establishments.

The daring actions by opponents of the regime destroyed power transmission pylons and disrupted electricity and water supply to the city.

Police used truncheons, water cannons and tear gas grenades to scatter a march by representatives of trade union, political and public organisations. They were heading towards the presidential palace to hand in a letter to the dictator demanding a release of the leaders of the trade union movement of Chile arrested for participation in the national protest day on September 4.

Units of Carabineros stormed the premises of the engineering department of the University of Chile, where students barricaded themselves, and dealt harshly with them. Punitive troops beat students with clubs, feet, rifle butts and set dogs against them. Journalists who arrived at the place of violence saw pools of blood in all premises and corridors of the educational establishment.

The Army and police dealt most brutally with residents of working class districts who erected barricades in the way of punitive troops. According to a report of the Catholic Church of Chile, butchers [as received] opened fire several times at the civilian population in "Victoria" district alone. Clashes involving soldiers, police and demonstrators flared up also in several other big Chilean cities.

GORBACHEV ADDRESSES KREMLIN CEREMONY 7 NOV

PM071553 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 85 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Reception in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses"]

[Text] The USSR Government 7 November held a reception in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Present at the reception were: Comrades M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, Ye.K. Ligachev, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, V.M. Chebrikov, E.A. Shevardnadze, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, S.L. Sokolov, N.V. Talyzin, B.N. Yeltsin, L.N. Zaykov, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, V.P. Nikonov, and K.V. Rusakov.

Also in the hall were members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee, members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, deputies to the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviets, leaders of ministries and departments, representatives of party, administrative, and public organizations, military chiefs, veterans of the party, war and labor, production frontrankers, figures in science and culture and pilot-cosmonauts of the USSR.

Prominent figures of communist and workers' parties and other foreign guests who have arrived in our country for the festivities, the heads of foreign diplomatic missions who are accredited in the Soviet Union, representatives of the clergy, and journalists were present.

M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, addressed those who had gathered.

The speech by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev:

Dear Comrades, friends!

Esteemed foreign guests!

Today Soviet people and all progressive forces of the earth are marking a remarkable date in the life of mankind. The Great October Socialist Revolution, which became a turning point in world history, was carried out in our country 68 years ago.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, I cordially congratulate you and all Soviet people on the holiday of the Great October!

In ceremonially marking this event, we turn to the heroic deeds of the party and the people. In the past decades a glorious path of struggle and victories has been traveled.

A mighty socialist state, a society of social justice and real humanity has been created. The motherland gives veterans of the revolution, Civil and Great Patriotic Wars, and our valiant Armed Forces their due. It glorifies the feat of the builders of socialism -- our heroic working class, kolkhoz peasantry, and people's intelligentsia. It has faith in Soviet youth and sees in it a worthy successor of the cause of the older generations.

Solemnly marking this event, we turn to our deeds of today and to the future of the country. Sacredly keeping Leninist traditions, the party always remembers the behests of the leader of the revolution for more attention to unresolved tasks, to things which are still to be done.

Today the party is going out to meet the 27th CPSU Congress. It has published its program documents, in which it has revealed the greatness of our aims, has mapped out realistic paths for achieving them and has shown the whole of mankind that the CPSU Program is a program of creation and peace.

We see the road to progress in speeding up society's socioeconomic development, in developing the creative strength of the people, their initiative and energy, and in millions of working people having an interest in all social transformations.

Having been first to embark on the road of socialist transformation, Soviet people will know how difficult and sometimes steep it can be. That is why we have an attitude of immense respect for the experience of the communists of other countries, particularly socialist ones. We value the fraternal aid and friendly advice of comrades in the struggle, and we are always ready to share our knowledge and experience with them. From this point of view, we attach exceptional importance to the recent meeting of leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries in Sofia.

The motherland of October and the cause of the October have many friends. The potential of the forces of peace and social progress has increased gigantically now, 68 years after the revolution. They are united in the main thing -- the readiness and resolve to defend life on earth, life in conditions of peace and freedom.

We consider it our duty to strengthen solidarity with all who are struggling for national and social liberation. This is indeed internationalism not in words but in deeds, which our party was taught by Lenin.

In the sphere of international politics our guideline is unchanging. It is the maintenance of peace, a radical improvement in the international political climate. We consider these goals completely realistic and attainable. It is vitally important that mistrust, enmity, and suspicion be removed from international relations.

In politics we are adherents of constructive dialogue and searching for mutally advantageous accords. What has been said also applies to reciprocal relations with the United States. As for the Soviet Union, it is not lacking in good will. It is showing this will in actions. If a businesslike, constructive approach -- and we are ready for that -- gains the upper hand, then the forthcoming meeting in Geneva can turn out to have results and serve to improve the international situation. And the people of the earth await precisely this; they are waiting for the fear of war to pass from life and for the principles of peace, justice, and cooperation to prevail.

Once more, have a good holiday, dear comrades, dear foreign guests!

Long live the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

May our great homeland gain in strength and flourish!

Long live peace throughout the planet!

The speech by M.S. Gorbachev was met with prolonged applause.

During the reception M.S. Gorbachev was introduced to the heads of foreign diplomatic missions accredited to the USSR.

The reception passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Masters of the arts gave a festive concert for the participants in the reception.

MILITARY PARADE COMMEMORATES JUBILEE

TV Coverage

LD071324 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0649 GMT on 7 November broadcasts a live relay of the celebration in Red Square of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The television coverage begins with high-angle shots of Moscow followed by a shot of Red Square. The camera then cuts to announcers Anna Shatilov and Igor Kirillov, who are shown standing among the crowd in Red Square: Kirillov introduces the broadcast by noting: "It is with particular excitement that we always greet this day of 7 November, our greatest holiday -- the day of the birth of the socialist state and the day that 68 years ago opened a new epoch in the history of mankind." The opening remarks continue with a reference to Lenin that introduces an archival filmclip of Lenin at the 1919 May Day festivities and the November 1919 military parade.

The camera then returns to the scene at Red Square, panning the line of troops standing in front of the crowd. A clip of unidentified foreign visitors is shown.

Soviet leaders are then seen walking onto the Lenin Mausoleum rostrum with Gorbachev leading the way, walking to the end of the rostrum, and nodding to the crowd, who cheer and applaud. Gromyko and Haile Mariam Mengistu, chairman of Ethiopia's Provisional Military Administrative Council, are seen among those mounting the rostrum.

Announcer Kirillov says the parade is being reviewed by Defense Minister Sokolov, while Colonel General Arkhipov, commander of Moscow Military District, is in charge of the parade. The two are shown standing and saluting in open Chayka limousines that are driven around Red Square in front of the assembled troops. Kirillov says they are saluting men of the Frunze and Lenin Military Academies. After reviewing the troops, Sokolov ascends the Lenin Mausoleum rostrum where he begins his speech at 0711 GMT.

Sokolov talks of the advantage of socialism, the strides made by Soviet society since the revolution, their victory over fascism, and the party's role in guaranteeing these successes. His speech ends at 0723 GMT.

The Soviet national anthem is then heard while the video shows troops on Red Square and the Soviet leaders on the rostrum saluting.

The military parade begins next, led by Arkhipov, who is standing in a limousine. The following are seen in order: Frunze Military Academy students; Kuybyshev Military Engineers Academy students; Timoshenko Chemical Defense Military Academy students; Garagarin Air Force Academy students; Zhukovskiy Air Force Engineers Academy students; Black Sea Higher Naval School students; air assault guards; Moscow "Mossovet" Higher Frontier Guards School students; a marine regiment; a Dzerzhinskiy Internal Troops division; Suvorov Military Schools of Moscow and Kalinin students; Nakhimov Naval School students; the "RSFSR Supreme Soviet" Moscow All-Forces Higher School students; a Kalinin Motorized Infrantry Division in BTR-70's and BRDM-2's, BMP-2's, and airborne BMD's; columns of the Andropov Kantemir Division; missile troops artillery; and anti-aircraft missile troop columns with SA-1 missiles, and SS-21 and Frog-7 missiles.

After Kirillov announces the end of the parade, slogans are heard from the public address system and children are seen running up the mausoleum steps with flowers, which are given to Gorbachev, Gromyko, Sokolov, and Ryzhkov.

The civilian parade follows with citizens carrying flags and banners proclaiming slogans and the Moscow districts they represent.

The video of the civilian parade continues while Kirillov notes the successes of the 11th 5-Year Plan period and the completion of the BAM.

Announcer Kirillov notes the presence of Ethiopia's Mengistu on the rostrum while a pan shot of the Lenin Mausoleum shows the following Soviet leaders from left to right: Nikonov, Rusakov, Yeltsin, Demichev, Kapitonov, Kuznetsov, Talyzin, possibly Zaykov, Dolgikh, Ponomarev, Shevardnadze, Vorotnikov, Chebrikov, Aliyev, Solomentsev, Grishin, Ligachev, Ethiopia's Mengistu, Ryzhkov, Gromyko, Sokolov, Gorbachev, Akhromeyev, Kulikov, possibly Lizichev, unidentified military officer, possibly Ivanovskiy or Govorov, Yefimov, Gorshkov, and Kurotkin. (Although not seen in this shot, Zimyanin is seen in earlier, less-comprehensive shots to the right of Kapitonov and toward the rear of the group.)

During the remaining hour of the television's live relay, video of the civilian parade is interspersed with interviews and commentary as follows in order: an interview of a Tyuman drilling foreman and a Moscow Metro builder on the tasks facing their labor collectives; Shatilova comment on gas pipeline work success accompanied by a clip of the work; poet Vladimir Kostrov's lyrical tribute to the October Revolution; Kirillov comment on Oskol Metallurgical Combine successes accompanied by a clip of steel smelting; two Polish citizens' views on the parade and Soviet-Polish relation; Shatilova comment on the construction of the nuclear-powered ship Rossiya accompanied by a clip of the vessel; an interview of agricultural workers on the strengthening of discipline and order; a clip of cosmonauts sending greetings from Salyut-7; an interview with cosmonaut Aleksey Leonov on the need for peace on earth and in space; an interview of a seamstress and a professor on the successes in their collectives; Kirillov comment on housing construction successes; an interview with a war veteran poet; remarks by representatives of the working class abroad; and interview of a Kalmyk national poet; an interview with participants in the Somov rescue in the Antarctic; an interview with two Soviets who had been working in Afghanistan; an interview with political observer Boris Kalyagin on Soviet peace efforts; and an interview with an instrument building works laborer who notes the importance of the CPSU Program.

As the civilian parade ends at 0858 GMT, the television shows the crown in Red Square cheering, Gorbachev waving to them, and finally the beginning of their departure from Red Square.

Moscow Television's live relay of the Red Square Great October Socialist Revolution celebrations ends at 0901 GMT with a high-angle shot of the square.

Sokolov Speech

PM071711 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 85 First Edition pp 1-2

["Special correspondents G. Batsanova, et al account" of Speech by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, at the 7 November military parade in Moscow's Red Square on the anniversary of the Great October Socialist revolution]

[Text] Comrades, servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces, working people of the Soviet Union, esteemed foreign guests! On behalf of and on the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, I greet you and congratulate you on the national holiday, the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Together with the Soviet people, the peoples of socialist countries and all progressive mankind are solemnly marking the birthday of the world's first socialist state.

Sixty-eight years ago freedom and social justice dawned over the world. Great October opened up a new epoch, the epoch of the transition from capitalism to socialism, and made a start in the reconstruction of society in the interests of the working people themselves, without exploitation of man by man. The ideas and the cause of the GOSR have become the banner of our time. Evidence of this is the consolidation of real socialism, the living embodiment of Marxist-Leninist theory. By the labor and talent of all generations of Soviet people, a society has been created that embodies the highest achievements of human civilization, a society of social confidence, justice, and real people's power. Socialism ever more fully opens up its possibilities and fundamental advantages over capitalism. The force of attraction of its example, the priceless historic experience, is growing. The Soviet people have gone down a truly heroic path under the leadership of the Communist Party. This is the path of innovative search, struggle, and selfless labor of the widest masses. In this time we have transformed our country into a mighty socialist state. The great victory over German fascism and Japanese imperialism, whose 40th anniversary our people marked this year, was a triumph for the Soviet system.

There is no force that could overcome a people who have become the maker of their own happiness. In everything that we have achieved, the role of the party of Lenin is immeasurably great. Fidelity to Marxist-Leninism and a scientifically founded and realistic approach to the solution of the key problems of today and tomorrow are the guarantee of success in all spheres of its activity.

The decisions of the April and October 1985 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee received the warm approval and unanimous support of the servicemen of the Army and Navy, as of all Soviet people. They welcomed the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program and the other pre-congress documents with great enthusiasm. The party has now taken a course toward the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific-technological progress, toward the comprehensive strengthening of discipline and order in all matter. We are to ensure a growth in industrial potential during three 5-year plans equal to that which was created during all the preceding years of Soviet power, along the path of the intensification of the economy. These rates are dictated by life itself, by the need to enhance the welfare of Soviet people, to maintain the country's defense capability at a level that guarantees the security of our state and of its allies.

III. 8 Nov 85 0 6 USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

The Soviet people are preparing to welcome worthily the 27th CPSU Congress, to work conscientiously for the general good, to strictly observe discipline, to display responsibility and initiative, to care for the interests of the state -- this is what is now required from every Soviet person. The main mottoes of the day are: Speed, quality, good organization, thrift, the rational use of labor, material and financial resources. All this is necessary in order that our economy should become more powerful and the life of Soviet people materially and spiritually even richer, more full-blooded, and richer in content.

The creative activity of the Soviet people is being carried out in the conditions of a complicated international situation and of a growing military threat from aggressive imperialist circles. The activity of those forces in the world that are trying to dismantle the major gains of the period of detente and to acquire military superiority over the socialist community has been escalated. The greatest threat today is posed by the new round in the nuclear arms race unleashed by the United States and by its plans for the militarization of space.

By its constructive proposals, new peace initiatives including the implementation of big measures taken unilaterally, the Soviet Union is demonstrating a sincere striving to remove the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and to normalize the international climate. Conscious of its responsibility for the destiny of the world [sudby mira], our country is doing everything possible in order to break the vicious circle of the arms race, to reduce sharply the level of military confrontation, and to ensure a turn from confrontation to detente and to broad international cooperation in the interests of peace and progress.

In the conditions of an explosive international situation where the military threat from the forces of imperialism is not abating, the Communist Party and the Soviet state are religiously executing Lenin's advice about the defense of the socialist fatherland, are tirelessly strengthening the economic and defense might of the state, and are equipping the USSR Armed Forces with everything necessary. We shall not permit the military-strategic balance between the Soviet Union and the United States, the Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO, to be upset.

Today the economic might of the Soviet state and its scientific-technical potential are such that no one should doubt the ability and determination of our people to respond to any challenge and to defend socialist gains. The strengthening unity of countries of the mighty socialist community serves the noble aims of the defense of peace. The armed defenders of the socialist motherland are educated in the spirit of boundless loyalty to the Communist Party and to their people. They are true to revolutionary and combat traditions and reliably guard the peaceful, constructive labor of Soviet people. They are preparing to meet the next, 27th CPSU Congress with new successes in increasing vigilance and the combat readiness of military units and vessels. In united combat order with servicemen of the armies of states which are members of the Warsaw Pact, Soviet servicemen are always ready to perform their patriotic and internationalist duty with honor.

Long live the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

Glory to the valiant Armed Forces of the USSR!

Long live the Leninist CPSU, the leading and guiding force of Soviet society!

Hurrah! [Crowds respond with "Hurrah!"]

Military Parade

LD071102 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0649 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Report from Red Square by Anna Shatilova and Igor Kirillov on 7 November military parade -- live]

[Excerpts] The parade units of the mechanized column are now in Red Square. [Video shows four cross-country vehicles carrying banners, followed by BRDM-2 reconnaissance vehicles.] This is the military equipment of the Guards Motorized Taman Order-of-October-Revolution, Banner-of-Order-of-Suvorov Kalinin Division, one of the first divisions awarded the title of guards. Its battle route went through the battle near Smolensk and Yelny, the Kuban, the Taman Peninsula, the Crimea, and the Baltic. Thirty-three Taman soldiers have become heroes of the Soviet Union, and six are full holders of the Order of Glory. [Video shows BRDM-2's; no overall view is shown, but there appears to be one in front followed by three ranks of four.] This year, the year of the 40th anniversary of the great victory, the present troops of the famous division recall with particular pride the combat deeds and the names of the frontline Taman troops. [Video shows BTR-70 armored personnel carriers.] They are worthy heirs to the glory of their unit.

Here in the parade are motorized riflemen in armored personnel carriers and infantry combat vehicles [bronetransportery i boyevuyye mashing pekhtoy]. The infantry now consists of highly mechanized units capable of rapid offensive maneuvers and reliable defense. The constant combat training of the motorized riflemen makes the young lads fine specialists in their field and determined and capable soldiers. [Video shows 21 BMP-2 armored personnel carriers.] A motorized rifle subunit is passing in infantry combat vehicles. These machines are well-armed and fast and can penetrate into the rear of the enemy for rapid moves across country. [Video shows 25 BMD airborne APC's; troops in them have blue Air Force hatbands.]

Units of the airborne forces, the winged infantry, are now passing in their vehicles. At a recent exercise, one of those we now see in the vehicles, Guards Private Sergey Maket, did a brave deed. [Video superimposes inset of Maket over continuing parade clip of BMD's. The BMD's are followed by 25 late-model T-72 tanks with skirt armor and smoke grenade tubes.] Like a single steel monolith, the tanks of the Guards Kantemirov Order-of-Lenin Red-Banner Andropov Division are pasing through the square. [Video shows five cross-country vehicles with banners followed by three ranks of four light self-propelled guns on a six-wheel version of the BMD body, as seen in the 9 May parade.] Video then shows one vehicle of the open, four-wheel "jeep" type with banner followed by M-1974 self-propelled guns, then cuts back to the BMD-type self-propelled guns]

A column of artillery; air defense units and missile troop units are now in Red Square. [Video shows M-1974's briefly following the BMD-type self-propelled guns, then a brief shot of some M-1973 self-propelled guns.]

[Video shows a vehicle with a banner followed by three ranks of four BM-21 multiple rocket launchers.] Here come the antiaircraft missile units. The efficiency of this form of armament depends on the skill of each soldier. [Video shows series of vehicles with banners followed by three ranks of four SA-13 vehicles, four missiles on each, as seen in May 9 parade. Video then shows one vehicle with banner followed by an undetermined number of SA-8B vehicles.]

In the war years the antiaircraft troops had to fire 600-700 shells to destroy one enemy aircraft; today it only takes 1 missile. The modern guides itself independently to the indicated target and can destroy an enemy in the air at great altitude. Our air defense troops consist not only of missiles but also the latest means of warning of an air raid and all-weather missile-carrying interceptor fighters. The country's air defense forces are always on the alert. [video shows undetermined number of SA-1 missiles] Here is the parade we have the Guards Antiaircraft Missile Putilovo-Kirov Order-of-Lenin Air Defense Regiment.

[Video then shows battlefield support weapons; two ranks of three SS-21 missiles are seen in long shot only; Frog-7's, apparently six in the same formation; six SS-1 missiles; each missile formation is preceded by vehicle with banner; five more vehicles with banners bring up the rear, completing the mechanized and military parade.

The military parade in honor of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution is ending.

Order of the Day

PM061711 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 85 First Edition p 4

[Defense Minister's Order of the Day No 273; dated Moscow 7 November 1985]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants, and petty officers!

Comrade ensigns and warrant officers!

Comrade officers, generals, and admirals!

Comrade Veterans of the USSR Armed Forces!

Today the Soviet people, the Army and Navy servicemen, the peoples from the socialist community countries, and all progressive mankind are festively celebrating the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Soviet people welcome this memorable date in an atmosphere of vast political and labor enthuisasm generated by preparations for the 27th Party Congress.

The Army and Navy servicemen enthusiastically welcome the party's pre-congress documents approved by the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum. The businesslike, creative discussion of these documents and the socialist competition launched in honor of the Communist Party congress vividly reflect Soviet people's unanimous approval and support for the domestic and foreign policy of the party and the state and their ardent desire to make their contribution to the implementation of the course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and scientific and technical progress, to the strengthening of discipline and order.

The Soviet people are justly proud of their achievements. A major step has been taken in the development of industry, agriculture, science, and culture over the past few years. The people's prosperity is steadily rising. Lofty heights for the further boosting of our national economy have been set [namecheny] in the draft basic guidelines for the USSR's economic and socialist development in 1986-1990 and through the year 2000. The scaling of these heights will ensure a qualitatively new level of the economy's development, the increasingly full satisfaction of working people's material and cultural needs, and the further strengthening of the country's defense capability.

Soviet people are clearly aware of the serious military danger stemming from the schemes by the reactionary circles of imperialism, and primarily U.S. imperialism, aimed at attaining military superiority over the USSR at any cost, including by means of the creation [sozdaniye] of space strike means.

The United States, with support from its allies, is whipping up the arms race and building up its nuclear missile potential. A program for the creation [sozdaniye] of new types of conventional weapons, approximating to mass destruction weapons in terms of their striking power, is being implemented.

Under these circumstances the Communist Party, loyal to the Leninist foreign policy principles, is doing everything possible to prevent war, curb the arms race, return to detente, and strengthen confidence and peaceful cooperation among peoples. This is the aim of the new and major peace initiatives recently put forward by our country.

Implementing a constructive and firm peace policy, the CPSU and the Soviet Government are taking all necessary measures to strengthen the country's defense capability and enhance the combat readiness of the USSR Armed Forces. The Army and Navy servicemen, boundlessly devoted to the party and the people, are persistently mastering the combat equipment and weapons with which they have been entrusted; are improving their field, air, and sea training; and are preserving and augmenting the glorious revolutionary, combat, and labor traditions. In united ranks with the servicemen from Warsaw Pact states' armies, they are vigilantly guiding the gains of socialism and are always prepared to give crushing rebuff to any aggressor.

Comrade Army and Navy servicemen!

Comrade veterans of the Soviet Armed Forces!

I congratulate you on the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. I wish the Army and Navy personnel further successes in combat and political training, improvement of military skills, strengthening of discipline, and permanent readiness to defend the Soviet people's great gains.

In order to mark the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, I order:

That a ceremonial 30-gun artillery salute be fired today, 7 November, at 2100 local time, in our motherland's capital, the hero-city of Moscow; in the union republic capitals; in the hero-cities of Leningrad, Volgograd, Odessa, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Tula, Smolensk, and Murmansk; in the hero-fortress of Brest; and also in the cities of Kaliningrad, Lvov, Rostov-na-Donu, Kuybyshev, Sverdlovsk, Novosibirsk, Chita, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok, and Severomorsk.

Long live the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

Long live the valiant USSR Armed Forces!

Glory to the CPSU -- inspirer and organizer of all our victories!

Marshal of the Soviet Union S. Sokolov, USSR Defense Minister.

MOSCOW PAPERS COMMENT ON ANNIVERSARY

6 Nov PRAVDA

PM071644 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Nov 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Following the Path of October"]

[Text] V.I. Lenin described revolution as a wise, difficult, and complex science. Great October convincingly showed that the Bolsheviks had mastered this science to perfection. At their call and under their leadership the working class and the working people embarked on the decisive fight against the power of capital and overcame it. Today too, the revolutionary science of victory is leading our party and our people toward communism by a tested route.

"The Great October Socialist Revolution," the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program notes, "was a turning point in world history and determined the general direction and main trends of world development. It marked the start of an invincible process -- the replacement of capitalism with a new, communist socioeconomic formation."

Now we are faced with a task of history significance -- to lead Soviet society to qualitatively new heights. And this can only be done along the paths of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. Such is the party's strategic line.

This course is based on an interpretation of everything that has been accomplished by generations of Soviet people in the 68 years since October and on the force of the revolutionary continuity and firm foundation of Marxist-Leninist science. The party is creatively developing this science and enriching it with fundamental tenets in accordance with historical experience and the achievements of practice and science. It is precisely this attitude, bequeathed by the very first generations of Bolsheviks, to be eleboration of party theory and policy that has been vividly embodied in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program submitted for discussion by the whole people. This is the Leninist science of revolution in action today.

The party's economic strategy is aimed at transformations on a truly historic scale. Within the three 5-year periods industrial potential is to be doubled; what was achieved in all the preceding years of socialist building is to be accomplished. This pace is dictated by time itself, and primarily the need to increase Soviet people's well-being and make their lives spiritually richer, fuller, and more meaningful. The key means to realize these tasks is to accelerate scientific and technical progress, implement new technical modernization of the national economy, transfer it into intensive paths of development, and raise the Soviet economy to a higher level of organization and effectiveness. With this aim in view it is necessary to improve the economic mechanism and the whole system of management and increase the standard of qualifications and education of working people. It is to this that the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums are directing the party and the entire Soviet people. Now every labor collective is faced with a task of paramount importance -- to successfully complete 1985 and create a good reserve for a confident start to the 12th 5-Year Plan. This must be the aim of the efforts of party organizations, economic organs, soviets, trade unions, the Komsomol, and every worker.

The highest goal of the party's activity is everything for the sake of man, for the good of man. This year the Comprehensive Program for the Development of Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere for 1986-2000 has been approved, and decisions have been adopted on improving pay for a number of categories of health care and scientific workers and engineering and technical personnel, improving the material situation of a considerable number of pensioners, and providing gratis around 1 million plots of land annually for the development of collective horticulture. More housing has started to be built, and per capita real incomes have increased. All these are specific manifestations of the party's social policy, a policy begun by Great October.

This year has been marked by the further strengthening of order, organization, and discipline. An absolute majority of the people supports the party's firm line toward eradicating drunkenness and alcoholism and the struggle against all kinds of abuses, lack of responsibility, and bureaucratism. People have taken themselves in hand and their mood has improved.

The time has now come for even more resolute actions. This is the way to guarantee fulfilling the outlined plans and activating the human factor. The party sees the utmost expansion and deepening of socialist democracy and the creation of ever more favorable conditions for the manifestation of the masses' initiative, energy, and active creativity as a powerful means of accelerating the country's development. This is visibly evidenced by the party's current consultation with the people on the precongress draft documents.

The scale, depth, and complexity of the tasks being tackled make new demands on the standard of party leadership and on every Communist. The proposed amendments to the CPSU Statutes serve to increase the authority, role, and responsibility of the party member as a political fighter and organizer of the masses. The current report and election campaign is a genuine review of our party forces. It is necessary for it to proceed in a businesslike fashion and to help to increase the militancy of primary party cells and bring into operation economic, social, and organizational reserves.

The party's international policy is indissolubly linked with the party's basic tasks within the country. Based on the unshakeable Leninist priniciples of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, it expresses Soviet people's unswerving striving to engage in creative labor and live in peace with all peoples. The draft new edition of the CPSU Program states very clearly that a world without wars and without weapons is the ideal of socialism. The CPSU and the Soviet State invariably pursue this Leninist foreign policy course, are seeking to restore and develop the process of the relaxation of international tension, and resolutely oppose any attempts to forcibly halt and turn back the course of history.

Communists and all working people of our multinational country look to the future with optimism. Confident of our forces, under Lenin's banner we are unswervingly following the path of October.

"Long live the CPSU -- the guiding and directing force of Soviet society!"

"Long live the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!"

6 Nov KRASNAYA ZVEZDA

PM061509 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Nov 85 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Following the Path Toward Communism"]

[Excerpts] Tomorrow is the radiant and joyful holiday of the Soviet people and all of progressive mankind -- the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We celebrate October which inaugurated mankind's world-historic turn toward socialism and communism and marked the start of an invincible process -- the replacement of capitalism with a new communist socioeconomic formation.

In celebrating the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we Soviet people note with profound satisfaction that the cause of October lives and triumphs both in the mighty advance of the land of the soviets, and in the fact that other peoples and countries are following the path of October, as the revolution's leader V.I. Lenin predicted.

The world-historic process of social liberation started by Great October was marked after the defeat of German fascism and Japanese militarism by the overthrow of the power of the exploiters in a number of countries -- in Europe, Asia, and then in America. Socialism was transformed into a world system and established itself on huge expanses of the earth. Today hundreds of millions of people are following the path of creating a communist civilization.

With every year that passes ever greater scope is assumed by the struggle of the main driving forces of contemporary social development -- world socialism, the workers' and communist movement, the peoples of the liberated states, and the mass democratic movements -- against imperialism and its policy of aggression and oppression and for democracy and social progress. Mankind's movement toward socialism and communism is invincible.

In attempting to retard and halt the course of history and to place a barrier on the path of the forces of progress, international imperialism and primarily U.S. imperialism is strengthening the reaction in all directions, fueling international tension to the utmost, and striving to undermine the established military-strategic balance between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. With this aim in view, it has developed a race in nuclear and other armaments that is unprecedented in scale. Imperialism threatens the world with a third world war. Through its fault there has never been such a menacing danger hanging over mankind.

Under these complex international conditions we must never weaken and never blunt our vigilance. The Soviet people and their true sons -- Army and Navy servicemen guarding the gains of October -- are profoundly aware that, while there exists the danger of imperialism unleashing aggression, military conflicts, and various kinds of provocations, it is necessary to pay unremitting attention to stepping up the USSR's defense might and strengthening its security. "The Armed Forces and the state security organs," the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program says, "must display high vigilance and always be ready to stop imperialism's intrigues against the USSR and its allies and to defeat any aggressor."

Servicemen perceive these lines as a command of the motherland. They are always on guard, always alert. They see it as their duty to the people to reliably defend the socialist fatherland and to be in a state of constant combat readiness guaranteeing the rapid rebuff of any aggressor.

Tomorrow is the bright October holiday. We regret it with the thought of the beloved Soviet motherland heading toward new frontiers of communist creation and with thoughts of the party. The people's historic achievements in building a new society are indissolubly linked with the activity of Lenin's party.

"Under the banner of Lenin, under the leadership of the Communist Party, forward to new victories in communist creation!"

PARTY, STATE LEADERS RECEIVE GREETINGS

Reagan Message

PM061800 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Esteemed Mr Chairman,

On behalf of the American people I would like to congratulate the people of the Soviet Union on the USSR's national holiday. I am looking forward to the meeting with General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev in Geneva later this month. This meeting affords a historic opportunity to work together to determine an agenda for more constructive relations between our two countries, which could reduce the threat of nuclear war and help settle regional conflicts and improve ties between our governments and peoples. The United States is ready to do everything in its power to achieve these goals, which are extremely important for the peoples of our two countries and the whole world.

With respect,

Ronald Reagan

PRC Leaders' Message

PM061755 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] To A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

On the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution we, send sincere congratulations and good wishes to the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Government of the Soviet Union, and the Soviet people on behalf of the National People's Congress, the PRC Government, and the Chinese people.

China and the Soviet Union are two neighboring socialist countries. Traditional friendship exists between our countries' peoples. In recent years contacts and ties between China and the Soviet Union have gradually increased in several spheres and bilateral relations have improved, which makes the peoples of both countries glad. We are deeply convinced that the adoption of practical steps to eliminate obstacles, the implementation of the normalization of relations between the two countries, and the establishment of relations of good-neighborliness and friendship on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence accord with our peoples' fundamental interests and contribute to peace and stability in Asia and all over the world.

We wish the Soviet people new successes in building their country.

Li Xiannian, president of the PRC; Peng Zhen, chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; and Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council.

France's Mitterrand

PM061805 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] To His Excellency Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

On the occasion of the Soviet Union's national holiday, I send Your Excellency my warm congratulations and best wishes for happiness to you personally and for a happy future for the Soviet people.

Your recent visit to Paris was evidence of the great improtance of the ties which unite our two countries I express the wish that our dialogue and cooperation may continue to strengthen in the interests of our two peoples, Europe, and the world.

Francois Mitterrand.

PCI Greetings

LD080022 Moscow International Service in Italian 2000 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] On the 68th anniversary of the GOSR, the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], has sent a message of greetings to the workers, people, and communists of the Soviet Union. The message continues: This day is celebrated on the eve of an event that takes on [words indistinct] highest representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States will meet in Geneva to discuss important issues pertaining to the international situation, and mainly, the problem of nuclear arms which threatens the whole of mankind with war.

The message from the PCI continues: We would like both sides to do their utmost to reach agreements that lead to a drastic reduction in all types of arms, be they nuclear or conventional, and to put [words indistinct] to a new constructive phase of the policy of detente, and cooperation between all the countries and peoples on earch. In a few months your party will meet for its 27th congress. We hope the congress will mark an important moment in the innovative development of your society, and will guarantee positive results in the economic, social, and civil development of your country. Taking advantage of this opportunity, we would like to convey to you again our will to encourage the strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation between Italy and the Soviet union, and friendly relations between our two parties in the full respect of their independence and their political positions.

Poland's Jaruzelski, Messner

PM081120 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov First Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades!

On behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the Polish State Council and Council of Ministers, and the Polish people and on our own account we send to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, all communists, and the entire Soviet people heartfelt congratulations and wishes on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which is of monumental significance, opened a new stage in mankind's history and marked the beginning of the process of revolutionary transformations and the creation of the system of social justice. Great October led to the formation of the world socialist system and the disintegration of colonialism.

The vitality of the ideas which underlie the creation of the first state of the working people in the world is being confirmed by the strengthening and dynamic development of the forces of peace and progress throughout the world.

Thanks to the creative labor of the Soviet people led by the CPSU, the USSR has become a leading power in the world, possessing a vast economic, scientific, technical, and cultural potential, and the mainstay of peace and progress.

At present the Soviet Union is at the stage of the improvement of developed socialist society. The forthcoming 27th CPSU Congress will adopt the new edition of the party program and will set important tasks for the Soviet Union's accelerated socioeconomic development.

We wish you, dear comrades, successes in their implementation. The CPSU's loyalty to the Leninist Principles of peaceful coexistence provides the base for the USSR"s peace offensive, which has recently become particularly large-scale. It is aimed at curbing the arms race and -- and this is exceptionally important -- preventing it spreading to outer space.

The Soviet Union's new initiatives provide a real alternative to the imperialist policy of confrontation. The Polish People's Republic expresses its full solidarity with the Soviet foreign policy course and resolutely supports it.

The October Revolution is particularly important for the Polish people. The names of many outstanding Poles are linked with Great October, and its paramount significance for us lies in the fact that it created favorable conditions for the restoration of an independent Polish state.

The Polish People's Army traveled a glorious combat path shoulder to shoulder with the Red Army, whose historic victory in World War II saved our people from physical extermination, enabled them to regain state independence within just borders, and ensured conditions for the emergence and development of the new social system.

The unbreakable alliance between the Polish People's Republic and the USSR, which guarantees our security and independence, withstood anew the test of time during a period which was particularly difficult for Poland and the Polish people.

Fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation, based on the ideological unity of our Marxist-Leninist parties and the common class and state interests of Poland and the Soviet Union, and Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms reliably serve the peoples of our countries and the entire socialist community and the cause of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

Our cooperation has entered a qualitatively new stage, as is evidenced by the recently adopted "long-term program for the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the Polish People's Republic and the USSR for the period through the year 2000."

Dear comrades, accept on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of Great October best wishes for further successes in communist building and in the struggle for peace and the triumph of the great Lenin's ideas.

We also send you heartfelt wishes for good health and every prosperity.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish State Council.

Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers

CSSR Leaders

PM071603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers,

Dear comrades!

On behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and people and our own behalf, we send the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers and entire fraternal Soviet people comradely greetings and sincere congratulations on the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

During the years which separate us from the Russian proletariat's world-historical victory, the Soviet country has gone along a glorious path. Historic successes have been achieved in the building of a new and just society under the Communist Party's leadership. The Soviet Union has become the bearer of social progress, the main force and support of oppressed nations in their struggle for political and economic independence, social liberation, for peace and security.

We are proud that our country, together with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community, firmly strides along the path of Great October within the ranks of humanity's revolutionary vanguard.

On the October Revolution anniversary, we warmly and sincerely greet the Soviet people who fulfil Vladimir Ilich Lenin's immortal legacy through their daily selfless and creative work on the results achieved in fulfilling the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

This year's GOSR celebrations are taking place in a period of intensive preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. The draft of the new edition of the party of Lenin's Third Program is a huge impetus for the further all-round perfecting of socialism and for speeding up economic and social development for the peoples of the Soviet Union. It is a rich well of knowledge and experiences for the international communist and workers' movement and for all contemporary revolutionary forces. For Czechoslovak Communists for all our workers, it is the source of inspiring ideas in the preparation of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The Czechoslovak people highly praise the Soviet Union's principled, consistent, peace-loving foreign policy which strives to remove the nuclear war threat from the life of humanity and to reduce international tension. They welcome the Soviet Union's new, far-reaching, peace initiatives put forward by the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. They express support for the Soviet proposals aimed at a constructive solution to the present international problems.

The Czechoslovak people fully stand behind the proposals contained within the Sofia statement of the Warsaw Pact member-states' Political Consultative Committee. We are convinced that their realization is a realistic path to ending the arms race in general and the nuclear arms race in particular, to averting the militarization of space, to removing all hot-beds of tension, and to renewing an atmosphere of trust in international relations.

Decisive landmarks in our people's history are indivisibly linked with the victory and ideas of Great October. The successes of the building of the foundations of socialism and a developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia, the peaceful present and our country's further bright future, are strongly linked with strengthening friendship and the development of all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union.

We recall with gratitude and respect the Soviet people and their glorious army's vast sacrifices in the joint struggle against Hitler's fascism for our liberation. We profoundly value the fact that both our communist parties, socialist states, the Czechoslovak and Soviet people, are linked by unbreakable friendship firmly fixed in the historic Czechoslovak-Soviet agreement of 42 years ago. Its spirit and principles are developed in the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance of 1970.

Our people see a firm guarantee of their continued happy future in their firm alliance with the Soviet Union founded on the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

We sincerely and wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades and all the Soviet people, new successes in the building and further development of the socialist society, in the honorable struggle for peace and social progress, for the victory of socialism and communism in the world.

Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and President of the CSSR,

Lubomir Strougal, Chairman of the CSSR Government

[Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1730 GMT on 6 November in a report on greetings to the USSR, says:

"Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, chairman of the Federal Assembly, congratulated Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the Supreme Soviet, and Avgust Voss, chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet, on the 68th GOSR anniversary. Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, congratulated Eduard Shevardnadze, Soviet minister of foreign affairs, on the national day."

SFRY's Planinc

PM081247 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Text] To Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Esteemed Comrade Ryzhkov,

On behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on my own behalf I convey to you and the USSR Council of Ministers cordial congratulations and best wishes for the friendly Soviet Union's further progress on the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Warm memories of my recent visit to the Soviet Union, when I had the opportunity of getting to know the major achievements of your great country and meeting with Soviet people, are still fresh in my mind. All this and also the readiness mutually expressed then to continue to develop friendly relations and comprehensive mutually beneficial cooperation fill me with the certainty that relations between the SFRY and the USSR will continue to develop successfully and improve in the interests of our two socialist countries and peace and progress throughout the world.

Milka Planinc, President of the SFRY Federal Executive Council

LCY's Zarkovic

PM071635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

Esteemed Comrade Gorbachev!

On the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and my own behalf I send you, the CPSU Central Committee, and your country's working people cordial congratulations and best wishes for your country's further successful development for the benefit of the working people and friendly peoples of the USSR.

I take this opportunity to express satisfaction at the successful development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between our two countries and the wish that they may continue to develop in the interests of our peoples, the conservation of peace, security, cooperation, and social progress.

Vidoje Zarkovic, President of the LCY Central Committee Presidium

Hungarian Leaders

PM080928 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades!

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and the entire Hungarian people we send to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Soviet people comradely greetings and best wishes on the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Great October Socialist Revolution created the first socialist state in the world and thus marked the beginning of a new era in mankind's history. For us, one of the most vivid and progressive traditions is the memory of the thousands of Hungarian internationalists who fought for Soviet power during the civil war and of the historic struggle waged by the Hungarian Soviet Republic in 1919. Under the Communist Party's leadership the Soviet People have scored outstanding successes in building the new society. Today, just as during the first days of its existence, the Soviet state is waging a consistent struggle for social progress and for peace throughout the world.

The Hungarian people honor the Soviet Union as their liberator and value friendship with it. The results of fruitful Hungarian-Soviet cooperation, founded on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and on common goals and interests, are successfully serving our peoples and the cause of the socialist community. The MSZMP and the Hungarian Government will continue to work for the sake of the strengthening of the friendship between our peoples and the further development of cooperation.

On the occasion of this great holiday of the Soviet Union and of all progressive mankind, we wish you further successes in you tireless activity in the interests of the building of a developed socialist society, progress, and the preservation of peace throughout the world.

Janos Kadar, General Secretary of the MSZMP

Pal Losonczi, President of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic

Gyorgy Lazar, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic

III. 8 Nov 85 O 20 USSR NATIONAL AFFAIRS
GREAT OCTOBER SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

Romania's Ceausescu, Dascalescu

PM081101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers

On the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet Union's national holiday, we convey heartfelt congratulations and best wishes to the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Soviet people on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, Romanian State Council and Government, the Romanian people, and ourselves.

The Great October Socialist Revolution, accomplished under the leadership of the Communist Party created by V.I. Lenin, marked the start of a new era in the history of mankind, the era of socialism and communism, and of the national and social liberation of the peoples.

During the period since the victory of the October Socialist Revolution the Soviet people have achieved outstanding results under the leadership of the Communist Party in economic, scientific, technical, and cultural development and in improving the material and spiritual standard of living.

Communists and all working people in Romania rejoice wholeheartedly at the considerable successes achieved by the Soviet Union, seeing them as a contribution of great importance to the strengthening and consolidation of socialism and to the cause of detente, peace, and cooperation the world over.

The traditional relations of close friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU, between Romania and the Soviet Union are strengthening and developing on the basis of the principles of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance and the accords reached during summit-level talks.

We firmly believe that by acting together in the spirit of the accords reached at meetings, the militant solidarity between our parties and states, the fruitful cooperation in political, economic, scientific and technical, and other spheres of socialist and communist building, and our collaboration in the international arena will increasingly expand and deepen in the interests of our countries' peoples and of the common cause of socialism and peace.

We attach special significance to the strengthening of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and with all progressive and democratic forces in the struggle for the immediate cessation of the arms race, for the achievement of disarmament, above all nuclear disarmament, for the preservation of peace, and for the establishment of an atmosphere of trust and international cooperation.

Once again we convey to you, dear comrades, Communists, and the friendly Soviet people our wishes for new and even greater achievements, as you approach the 27th congress, in ensuring constant progress for your motherland and in the struggle for the triumph of peace and international cooperation.

Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the RCP Central Committee and President of Romania

Constantin Dascalescu, Prime Minister of Romania

GDR Leaders

PM080936 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee

Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Dear comrades!

On the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution we send to you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the entire Soviet people fraternal greetings and most heartfelt congratulations from the SED Central Committee and the GDR Council of State, Council of Ministers, and people.

All progressive mankind justly considers the Great October Socialist Revolution to be the outstanding event of the century, which marked the beginning of the irreversible worldwide process of transition from capitalism to socialism. During the period since October 1917, the Soviet people have achieved enormous successes in the building of a socialist society and in the cause of defending their revolutionary gains.

Our republic's citizens follow with keen interest and a sense of profound satisfaction the purposeful and creative work to accelerate the Soviet state's socioeconomic development which is being done by the Communists and all working people in your country in preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress.

Today, as always, the land of victorious October stands as the most consistent force in the struggle for peace throughout the world and the safeguarding of peoples' security. The recent Soviet proposals aimed at the limitation and reduction of nuclear arms and the prevention of "star wars" constitute a far-reaching and realistic program whose implementation would make it possible to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and return international relations to the channel of detente. The GDR totally and fully supports these proposals. Being an integral part of the socialist community, it will continue to make an active contribution to strengthening its unity and cohesion and implementing its coordinated foreign policy.

Dear comrades!

It is gratifying that the alliance between the GDR and the USSR, founded on the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, is lasting and unbreakable. Cemented by the treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance signed 10 years ago, our states' fraternal alliance is becoming increasingly fruitful. It has been and remains a reliable foundation for the successful development of our worker-peasant state.

We wish you, dear comrades, and all the working people of the Soviet Union great successes in the improvement of socialism, in Soviet society's further advance toward communism, and in the struggle to ensure lasting peace.

Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers

Ethiopia's Mengistu

EA071218 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, sent a message of congratulations yesterday to the party, government, and people of the USSR on the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which is being celebrated today. On the occasion of the anniversary, which is held in special regard, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam sent a comradely message of congratulations, on behalf of the WPE, the government, and people of Ethiopia, to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the CPSU Central Committee, to the chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, to the government and to the people of the USSR.

In his congratulatory message Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam said that the Great October Socialist Revolution, which established the first socialist government in the world, had opened up a new chapter of change in political, economic, and social fields in the USSR. It had transformed international relations and brought about a transfer of power, as well as strengthening the forces of peace, democracy, and social development in the world. He noted that the USSR is regarded by all progressive, democratic, and peace-loving forces as a reason for brighter hopes of social peace. He said it was in the forefront of the struggle against imperialism, racism, neo-colonialism and reactionary forces.

In his message, the comrade secretary general noted that the USSR's efforts for arms reduction, nuclear disarmament, and space demilitarization and its continued attempts to save mankind from total destruction had won it international support. In this respect, Socialist Ethiopia affirms its support and unity with the Soviet Union in its just negotiating position of arms reduction.

In his message, the comrade secretary general stressed that the Soviet Union, which is following the brighter path brought about by the Great October Socialist Revolution, is not only trying to avert and turn back war and aggression but is in the vanguard of the struggling and oppressed people of the world because of the support it gives to national liberation movements. In his message, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam noted that the Ethiopian people believe that the numerous and great results achieved by the Soviet Union in building a socialist society are exemplary and should be followed by all progressive peoples of the world. He added that the multilateral cooperation between the two countries is of mutual advantage to the peoples of the two countries. He expressed his conviction that this cooperation would be further strengthened in the future. The comrade secretary general wished Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev good health and more prosperity and victories for the Soviet people.

Uganda's Okello

EA071133 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] The chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, has extended sincere fraternal greetings and warm congratulations to President Andrey Gromyko of the Soviet Union of the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. In a message of greetings of President Gromyko, Gen Okello Lutwa said he is confident that the relations of friendship and all-round co-operation that exist between their two countries will continue to grow for the benefit of their two countries and peoples.

Cambodian Leaders

BK080337 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Soviet leaders have received congratulatory messages from various countries on the 68th anniversary of the Great Socialist Revolution.

In a message sent to Soviet leaders by PRK leaders Comrade Heng Samrin and Comrade Hun Sen, it is said, among other things, that Cambodian workers acclaim the great victory of the Soviet people who have implemented the resolutions of the 26th Congress of the Communist Party and the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The Soviet Union will welcome the party's 27th congress with appropriate achievements. The Soviet people have made priceless contributions to the cause of peace and social progress throughout the world. The message also says the PRK fully supports the consistent peace policy of the Soviet Union aimed at strengthening international security and clearing the political atmosphere, which has deteriorated due to the policy of aggression of the United States and its NATO allies which are implementing a program of accelerating the arms race and "star wars."

Indonesia's Suharto

BK080626 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Indonesian President Suharto has cabled congratulatory messages to Soviet leaders, namely Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Andrey Gromyko and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Ryzhkov, on the occasion of the 68th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. President Suharto expressed hopes for further progress and prosperity for the Soviet people as well as closer relations and greater cooperation between Indonesia and the Soviet Union.

Mongolian Leaders

PM071701 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, General secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers,

Dear comrades: On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the People's Great Hural Presidium, and the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] and on our own behalf, we send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Soviet people ardent greetings and the most cordial congratulations and best wishes on the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which heralded the birth of the world's first worker-peasant state, became a turning point in the history of mankind and opened up the era of transition from capitalism to socialism on a world scale.

In the past 68 years revolutionary transformations of unprecedented scope and depth have taken place on our planet, bearing irrefutable witness to the triumph of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the ideas of the Great October.

Under the leadership of their tested militant vanguard -- the Leninist CPSU -- the Soviet people have traveled a great and glorious path of heroic struggle and truly epoch-making exploits for the sake of the defense and augmentation of the gains of the October Revolution and the building of a new society in our country. The Soviet Union is now successfully resolving new tasks of the acceleration of socioeconomic development on the basis of scientific-technical progress and is confidently paving the way to a bright future for all mankind -- communism.

The Communists and entire Mongolian people welcomed with tremendous enthusiasm the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program as a historic document that defines the paths for the all-around improvement of socialism in the USSR and the consolidation of the positions of real socialism and makes a major new contribution to the theory and practice of scientific communism.

From the first day it was born the Soviet Union has been consistently pursuing a policy of peace and internationalism. The USSR's new large-scale initiatives and proposals aimed at achieving radical advances in the normalization of the political climate in the world, the ending of the arms race on earth, and its prevention in space, reflect the resolve of the CPSU and the Soviet Union to do everything for the defense and consolidation of the cause of peace, freedom, and the peoples' social progress.

It is with a feeling of the most profound satisfaction that we note that the MPRP and the MPR are linked with the party of Lenin and the motherland of the Great October by indissoluble ties of traditional friendship and fraternal cooperation based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

In this, Mongolian Communists and all our country's working people see a reliable guarantee of the successful solution of tasks of the MPR's socioeconomic prosperity and its confident advance along the path of building a socialist society.

The Mongolian-Soviet summit meetings in Moscow this year and the signing of the long-term program for the development of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between our countries for the period through 2000 have reaffirmed the firm resolve of our countries' parties and governments to continue to expand and deepen fraternal Mongolian-Soviet relations and allied ties in the spirit of the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid between Mongolia and the USSR, whose 40th anniversary will be celebrated next year.

On this bright day of the common holiday of all progressive forces of the world, we wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, and the entire fraternal soviet people new achievements in communist creation and further successes in providing a fitting greeting for the Soviet Communists' supreme forum -- the 27th CPSU Congress -- and in the struggle for lasting peace and the people's social progress.

J. Batmonh, General Secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and Chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium,

D. Sodnom, Chairman of the MPR Council of ministers

Lao Leaders

PM081207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Nov 85 First Edition p 5

[Text] To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

Esteemed comrades!

On behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee, the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] Council of Ministers, the Lao people, and on our own behalf, we send with great joy to you and, through you, to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers, and to the entire fraternal heroic Soviet people warm greetings, sincere congratulations, and best wishes on the 68th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The Soviet Union, the first socialist state on earth, experiencing numerous trials in the 68 years that have elapsed, has grown considerably stronger and has achieved huge victories which are evidence of the might of socialism and the invincibility of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism. The great victory of the Soviet people over German fascism and Japanese militarism brought the peoples liberation from fascist enslavement and created the conditions for many countries to embark on the path of socialist building.

The colossal successes the fraternal Soviet people have secured in the elapsed period have transformed the Soviet Union into a state of developed socialism with a modern industry and agriculture, a reliable defense capability, and the most advanced culture, science, and technology in the world. In implementing the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy course, the Soviet Union has become a bulwark of peace throughout the world and a reliable bastion of the socialist community and the movement for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. In fulfilling its lofty international duty, the Soviet Union is making an important contribution to the peoples' revolutionary struggle and the preservation of peace and international security. The party, government, and Lao people highly appraise and actively support all the Soviet Union's efforts and peace initiatives aimed at curbing the race in armaments of all kinds -- including preventing the militarization of space -- and at creating an atmosphere of mutual trust and the observance of the principles of peaceful coexistence. This is the aim of the new initiatives put forward by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in October this year, which attests to the Soviet Union's high sense of responsibility for the fate of mankind.

Allow us to take advantage of this celebratory occasion to express profound gratitude to the CPSU, the government, and the fraternal Soviet people for their support and invaluable and effective help in the cause of Laos' national liberation, and today in the defense and building of socialism in our country. We wish the great fraternal Soviet people -- under the wise leadership of the CPSU -- enormous successes in fulfilling the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan, preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress, and implementing the tasks of the forthcoming 12th 5-Year Plan. May the relations of great friendship, firm solidarity, and all-around cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union strengthen and flourish!

Kaysone Phomvihan, General Secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and Chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers; Souphanouvong, President of Laos and Chairman of the LPDR Supreme People's Council

PAMPHLET OF CPSU DRAFT RULES PUBLISHED

LD041928 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] A pamphlet has been issued with the text of the draft Rules of the USSR Communist Party with proposed amendments. The draft amendment to the Rules approved by the October 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum is being published for general familiarity and discussion by all CPSU members and candidate members. The results of discussion will be taken into account in the final examination of the draft Rules. The amendments to the CPSU Rules are being put forward for examination and confirmation by the 27th CPSU Congress. The pamphlet is published by the Politicheskaya Literatura [Political Literature] publishing house.

DISSIDENT SEEKS EMIGRATION VISA FROM GORBACHEV

AU070933 Paris AFP in English 0924 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Moscow, Nov 7 (AFP) -- Jewish dissident Nahum Meiman, a member of a former Helsinki accords monitoring group in the Soviet Union, has written to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev asking for permission to emigrate to Israel with his wife, who is suffering from cancer.

Mr Meiman, 74, who has been attempting to emigrate for ten years, was a leading member of the group, disbanded in 1982, which attempted to monitor Soviet adherence to the 1975 Helsinki accords, particularly on human rights.

He complained in his letter to Mr Gorbachev, a copy of which has reached AFP, that he had received no reply to a request in May this year for permission for his 53-year-old wife Inna Kitrosskaya to be treated abroad.

She had already undergone four operations in the Soviet Union and no further operation was possible, said Mr Meiman, who added that his wife was in constant pain.

Mrs Kitrosskaya, a professor of English and an activist for Soviet Jewish emigration rights, had received invitations to go for treatment from Sweden, France, the United States and Israel. Mr Meiman, a mathematician, who has made numerous requests this year for permission for both him and his wife to emigrate, said the Soviet authorities refused to let him leave on the pretext that he had taken part in "secret work."

But in his letter, Mr Meiman said it was "secondary" work that had been carried out 30 years ago "at the dawn of the atomic age."

"It is absurd and dishonest to claim that my departure and that of my sick wife could threaten the security of the Soviet Union," he said.

COMMENTARY ON CPSU PROGRAM, IMPERIALISM

LD071557 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Moscow, November 7 TASS -- TASS commentator Viktor Lebedev writes:

In the draft new edition of its Third Programme the CPSU rates the peoples of the newly-free countries together with world socialism, working class and communist movement, mass democratic movements among the main motive forces of public development.

This high appraisal of the role of the newly free countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America in the world revolutionary process is science-based. It stems from a detailed analysis of the current historical stage and objective characteristic of the present epoch.

Imperialist capitalism has been and remains, as Lenin put it, "the greatest oppressor of nations". The peoples of the newly free countries resolving the tasks of the national liberation revolutions in the conditions of a historical competition between the two world socio-political systems, of the battle for the ultimate abolition of colonialism encounter imperialist policy that is increasingly hostile to their interests, a strengthening of its reactionary character, its open crimes in the Middle East region, in southern Africa, in Central and South America and in the Asian continent. The CPSU describes in its draft new programme the bloody war in Vietnam, the siege of Cuba of many years, the flouting of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, the intervention of Lebanon, the armed ceasure of defenceless Grenada and the aggressive actions against Nicaragua as "the most disgraceful pages in the history of imperialism".

The peoples of Vietnam, Cuba, Palestine, Lebanon, Grenada, Nicaragua and of the Republic of South Africa, of Afghanistan and other peoples marching on the road of social progress, fighting for their independence and sovereignty are opposed by one common enemy -- imperialism. Reluctant to face the political realities of the world today, imperialism is disregarding the will of the sovereign nations, wishing to deprive them of their right to choose independently the way of development and threatening their security. It is imperialism which is responsible for the wave of terrorism, encourages and covers up lawlessness. It is imperialism which is responsible for the enormous and growing gap between the levels of economic development of the industrialized capitalist countries and a majority of the newly free states.

The just struggle of the peoples of the newly free countries against imperialism, against chauvinism, racism and Zionism kindled and encouraged by it objectively draws closely with the mankind's common anti-imperialist struggle for freedom, peace, and social progress.

The CPSU favours not only an equal participation of the states, which embarked on the path of independent development, in international affairs, but also an increase in their contribution to the resolution of the most important problems of the present.

A further strengthening of the interaction of the peoples of the newly-free countries with other main forces of the world revolutionary process is of tremendous significance for strenghtening the independence of those peoples, protecting them from encroachments from the outside, from the military, economic and political diktat of the imperialist forces.

Effective cooperation of all the motive forces of the present in the anti-imperialist struggle is the call of the times. The CPSU sees an earnest [as received] of mankind's better future in the alliance of the forces of social progress and national liberation.

SUPREME COURT DISCUSSES ANTI-ALCOHOL CAMPAIGN

PM071056 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 85 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Court Plenum"]

[Text] A routine plenum of the USSR Supreme Court was held 29 October-1 November. In his introduction V.I. Terebilov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, dwelt on courts' tasks arising from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum.

On the basis of a report by S.I. Gusev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, the question of the practice of courts' application of legislation aimed at stepping up the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism was examined.

Overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism is a task of great political and social importance and its resolution is the most important condition for preventing and eradicating many crimes and other law violations, strengthening order and discipline at work, and also observing the rules for socialist communal life.

The plenum noted that some courts are still not waging a fitting struggle against speculation in alcoholic drinks and the involvement of minors in drunkenness. Not all courts are ensuring a careful investigation of the circumstances surrounding the acquisition of the raw materials for moonshining and sometimes restrict themselves to instituting proceedings against lesser individuals, leaving the actual organizers of the crimes unpunished.

In this connection the plenum drew the courts' attention to the need to further improve their work in applying legislation aimed at combating drunkenness, alcoholism, and moonshining, and in eliminating existing shortcomings in judicial activity. It provided explanatory guidance on certain questions of criminal, civil, and administrative legislation. It was noted in particular that, on establishing facts of participation by leaders and other officials of enterprises, organizations, institutions, and educational establishments in drinking alcohol at work or failing to take measures to stop such phenomena, the courts must not just raise the question of their disciplinary or administrative responsibility but must also resolve the question of instituting proceedings against the guilty when there are grounds for this.

The courts' attention was drawn especially to their duty to use the whole force of the law in establishing facts of minors' involvement in drunkenness. Causing the intoxication of a minor forms a special element of crime, for which proceedings can and must be instituted against any individuals who by virtue of their official or professional duties or existing regulations are responsible for the education, training, or work organization of the minor (shop, sector, shift, or section chief, foreman, team leader, teachers, educational establishment staff, and so forth). This accountability applies to causing the intoxication of a minor both during work or study time and during leisure or free time.

In investigating cases of crimes committed by minors in a state of intoxication, the courts must elucidate the circumstances connected with their abuse of alcohol, take measures to establish the adults guilty of causing the minors to become intoxicated, involving them in drunkenness, or selling them alcoholic drinks, and resolve the question of instituting the administrative or criminal proceedings envisaged by the law against those people.

It is proposed that courts take the most resolute measures to combat speculation in alcoholic drinks. Here it was stressed that the proceedings established by the law must be instituted not only against the speculators themselves but also against other individuals who help them. Workers in trade and public catering enterprises (including technical personnel) guilty of selling alcohol deliberately intended for speculation must be recognized as accomplices in speculation. Officials of these enterprises who have committed similar actions are accountable not only for participation in speculation but also for the corresponding crime of office.

Chronic alcoholics and also parents who as a result of alcohol abuse fail to fulfill their child-bearing obligations or who exert a harmful influence on them by their amoral and antisocial behavior can be deprived of their parental rights. At the same time as hearing an action to remove parental rights, the court has the right to examine and satisfy demands from interested citizens or organizations that, in the interests of the children, the defendant to evicted from the home if joint residence of children with them is deemed impossible.

It is explained to the courts that, in particular, the drinking of alcohol and appearance in public places in a drunken state offending human dignity and public morality, the involvement of minors in drunkenness, and the manufacture, storage, buying up, and sale of moonshine or other home-brewed strong liquor, can be grounds for firing a worker exercising educational functions, in connection with his committing an amoral misdeameanor incompatible with his job.

The intoxicated state of an injured party, if it has helped to cause or increase damage caused by maiming or other damage to health, must be seen as a manifestation by that person of flagrant imprudence which, according to law, is liable to be taken into account in resolving the question of damage compensation.

If material damage is caused to an enterprise, institution, or organization by a worker in a drunken state, this fact must in all cases involve the imposition on the guilty party of full financial liability for the damage caused.

In examining cases of moonshining and the manufacture of other strong home-brewed liquor (chacha, attack, mulberry vodka, and so forth) courts are advised to consider that not only the manufacture of the aforementioned drinks but also the preparation of fermentation products for their subsequent manufacture is also punishable by law.

The punishable sale of strong home-brewed liquor or of apparatus for manufacturing is understood to mean not just its sale but also other means of disposal (exchange of liquor or apparatus for other goods or material assets, settlement on the basis of work carried out instead of monetary remuneration, handover in settlement of a debt, and so forth).

In examining cases of crimes committed by defendants in a state of intoxication, the courts should view this as a circumstance aggravating responsibility and should consider it in designating punishment.

With a view to improving as far as possible the preventive and educational influence of judicial activity in overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism, courts are advised to expand and strengthen links with labor collectives, public organizations, and law enforcement and other state organs, ensure broad publicity for legal-proceedings, examine the most topical cases in visiting court sessions at the place of work or residence of the guilty parties, and make a practice of publicizing the results of legal proceedings via the mass media by sending copies of judicial decisions to labor collectives and public organizations.

It is proposed that courts use intermediate rulings to draw the attention of state organs, public organizations, and officials to the exposure during investigation of cases of shortcomings in the execution of anti-alcohol legislation promoting crimes and other law violations.

On the basis of a report by S.B. Romazin, member of the USSR Supreme Court, the plenum discussed the practice of courts' application of legislation regulating the participation of an injured party in criminal judicial proceedings.

The plenum also examined appeals by the chairman of the USSR Supreme Court and the USSR general prosecutor on judicial cases. In the resolutions adopted on these, the plenum directed courts to step up the struggle against embezzlement, bribery, hooliganism, and other serious crimes.

KOMSOMOL PLENUM INFORMATION REPORT

PM071031 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 85 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on 11th Komsomol Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 11th Komsomol Central Committee Plenum was held 2 November 1985 in Moscow. It discussed the following questions:

1. The tasks of Komsomol organizations arising from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum;

2. The results of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students and measures to step up ideological, moral, and international education of young men and women;

3. The activity of Komsomol Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat since the 10th Komsomol Central Committee Plenum.

V. Mishin, first secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, delivered a report "On the Tasks of Komsomol Organizations Arising from the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum."

The following took part in the discussion of the report: V. Mironenko, first secretary of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee; V. Myachinov, senior convertor worker at Krasnoyarsk Kray's Norilsk Mining and Smelting Combine; V. Gurin, first secretary of the Belorussian Komsomol Central Committee; A. Filippov, secretary of Leningrad's "Kirovskiy Zavod" Production Association Komsomol Committee; G. Pikhtovnikov, first secretary of Perm Komsomol Obkom; R. Pukinskas, chief agronomist of the Lithuanian SSR's Shakyayskiy Rayon Agriculture Administration; Sh. Sultanov, first secretary of the Tajikistan Komsomol Central Committee; Yu. Tadevosyan, tunneler in a Armenian SSR No. 8 "Armtonnelstroy" Administration tunnel detachment; and Yu. Neyelov, first secretary of Tyumen Komsomol Obkom.

The resolution adopted on this question notes that Komsomol members and Soviet young people welcomed with enthusiasm the decision of the CPSU Central Committee October (1985) Plenum and the report of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Young men and women are supporting by their practical deeds the course elaborated by the party of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

The plenum directed Komsomol organizations to the need to mount work to study, propagandize, and explain the drafts of the CPSU Program, the Basic Guidelines for USSR's Economic and Social Development for 1986-1990 and for the Periods Through the Year 2000, and the changes in the CPSU Statutes. This activeness work is designed to promote the growth of the labor and sociopolitical activeness of Komsomol members and young people and mobilize them to successfully complete the 11th 5-Year Plan and ensure a shock start for the new 5-year plan and a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress.

V. Fedosov, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee, delivered a report "On the Results of the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students and Measures to Step up the Ideological, Moral, and International Education of Young Men and Women."

The following spoke in the debate on the second question: S. Smirnov, first secretary of Moscow Komsomol Gorkom; L. Muravskaya, secretary of the Kharkov Culture Institute Komsomol Committee; I. Buzhenitsa, first secretary of the Moldavian Komsomol Central Committee; V. Kartyshov, machine operator at the Kazakh SSR's Aktyubinsk Oblast Komsomolskiy Rayon "Pskovskiy" Sovkhoz; Ye. V. Zaytsev, USSR first deputy minister of culture; V. Aksenov, chairman of the USSR Committee of Youth Organizations; A. Zubritskiy, first secretary of Bryansk Komsomol Obkom; S. Kolesnikov, scientific secretary and laboratory chief at the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences Siberian Branch's Institute of Clinical Experimental Medicine; and A. Fionov, first secretary of Penza Komsomol Obkom.

The resolution on this question notes that the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students was the main event in International Youth Year, actively promoted the unification of the planet's progressive youth in the struggle against imperialism, militarism, and reaction, and played an important role in propagandizing the achievements of real socialism and the new Soviet peace initiatives.

The plenum instructed the country's Komsomol organizations to use the results of the festival to step up the work of ideological, moral, and international education of young people.

The plenum examined organizational questions.

M.K. Rukmane, candidate member of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau, was relieved of his duties in connection with transfer to party work. The Komsomol Central Committee plenum elected P.-V.V. Ignotas, first secretary of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee, as candidate member of the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau.

A.N. Kolyakin was released from his duties as secretary and bureau member and dismissed from the Komsomol Central Committee for compromising himself. A.B. Chesnokov and V.M. Tankeyev were dismissed from the Komsomol Central Committee for instances of drunkenness and violation of labor discipline.

The following took part in the work of the 11th Komsomol Central Committee Plenum: Ye.Z. Razumov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Party Organizational Work Section; Z.P. Iumanova, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Culture Section; V.G. Volchikhin, sector chief in the CPSU Central Committee Party

Organizational Work section; L.A. Zemlyannikova, AUCCTU secretary; A.F. Rumyantsev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief editor of the CPSU Central Committee weekly EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA; M.P. Gabdulin, chief editor of the CPSU Central Committee journal AGITATOR: P.A. Naumov, chairman of the NOVOSTI press agency; senior workers of the CPSU Central Committee, ministries, and departments; and also first secretaries of Komsomol Central Committee of union republics and Komsomol kraykoms and obkoms; assistant chiefs of political deirectorates and political departments of military and border guard districts, fleets, and groups of forces for Komsomol work who are not members of Komsomol central electoral organs; and press, television, and radio workers.

UKRAINIAN CULTURE MINISTRY'S WORK REVIEWED

LD071318 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] A session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet's Commission for Education and Culture has taken place. Under discussion was the fulfillment by the republic's Ministry of Culture of measures to raise the efficiency of work by cultural and educational establishments, and the strengthening of their participation in the communist upbringing of working people in accordance with the decisions of the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and its decision on measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism. It was noted at the session that the ministry and cultural and educational establishments, guiding themselves by the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU, the June 1983 and April 1985 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the 26th Congress of the Ukrainian Communist Party, are conducting systematic work aimed at improving the ideological-aesthetic upbringing of working people, creating favorable conditions for meeting more fully their spiritual needs and mobilizing labor collectives for the successful completion of the 11th 5-Year Plan period. At the same time the session pointed out that the activities of cultural establishments do not as yet correspond everywhere with present-day demands, they do not meet the growing artistic and aesthetic needs of population and their potential is not fully used in propagating the principles of a sober way of life and in forming sensible requirements and lofty aesthetic tastes.

Insufficient measures are being used in removing the essential differences in the level of providing services to the population by cultural establishments in urban and rural areas of various oblasts and rayons. The efficiency of their cultural and educational work (?suffers from) existing shortcomings in the selection and training of cadres. The material-technical base of a part of clubs, libraries, museums, and parks of culture and rest is weak.

The decision adopted recommends that the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Culture and its board adopt concrete measures for a fuller use of available resources in raising the efficiency of work by cultural and educational establishments in accordance with present-day demands, and in activating their participation in work to assert the norms of socialist culture, everyday life and leisure.

Participating in the commission's work was Bakhtin, deputy chairman of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

BIOGRAPHIES OF NEW APPOINTEES PUBLISHED

PM061545 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 November 1985 Morning Edition carries three biographical sketches of new official appointees.

Page 1 has the following profile of USSR Council of Ministers First Deputy Chairman V.S. Murakhovskiy:

"Vsevolod Serafimovich Murakhovskiy was born in 1926. He is a Ukrainian and has been a member of the CPSU since 1946. He is a graduate of the Stavropol Pedagogical Institute. From 1944 through 1950 he was in the Soviet Army and he took part in the Great Patriotic War.

"After demobilization he was involved in teaching and, subsequently, in Komsomol work. Since 1957 he has worked in party and soviet organs in Stavropol Kray.

He was party Gorkom secretary, CPSU Kraykom section chief, and Krayispolkom deputy chairman. In 1965 he was elected first secretary of Kislovodsk Gorkom, in 1970 he was elected first secretary of Stavropol Gorkom, and in 1974 he was elected secretary of Stavropol CPSU Kraykom. In 1975-1978 he was first secretary of Karachayevo-Cherkess party Obkom.

"In 1978 V.S. Murakhovskiy became first secretary of Stavropol CPSU Kraykom.

"At the 26th CPSU Congress he was elected member of the CPSU Central Committee. He is a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 10th and 11th Convocations, and a Hero of Socialist Labor."

Page 2 carries a profile of USSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman I.S. Silayev and the following profile of the new USSR Aviation Industry Minister, Apollon Sergeyevich Systsov:

"Comrade A.S. Systsov was born in 1929. He is a Russian and has been a member of the CPSU since 1961. He is a graduate of the Tashkent Polytechnical Institute.

"He began his career in 1948 as a motor mechanic and subsequently worked as a foreman, shop chief, and chief engineer at an aircraft plant. In 1975 he became general director of an aviation industry complex.

"Since January 1981 A.S. Systsov has been first deputy minister of the USSR Aviation industry.

"He has received the Orders of Lenin and the October Revolution, two Orders of the Labor Red Banner, and medals. He is a USSR State Prize Winner"

SHCHERBITSKIY, KUNAYEV GREET FESTIVE MARCHERS

LD071353 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Participants in demonstrations were warmly greeted in Kiev by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine; in Alma Ata Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan.

Participants in the festive marches were also greeted warmly by party and administrative leaders of union republics -- Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Kirghiziya, Tajikistan, Armenia, Turkmenistan and Estonia.

GRISHIN, DEMICHEV SIGN CHICHKOV OBITUARY

PM061627 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Nov 85 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed V.M. Chichkov Obituary]

[Excerpts] Soviet literature and art have suffered a severe loss. Vasiliy Mikhaylovich Chichkow, well-known writer, chief editor of the literary and artistic miscellany SOVREMENNAYA DRAMATURGIYA, and member of the CPSU, has died in his 61st year after a long illness.

V.V. Grishin, P.N. Demichev, M.V. Zimyanin, A.N. Yakovlev, V.F. Shauro, S.G. Lapin, G.N. Pastukhov, G.M. Markov, Yu. Ya Barabash, G.A. Borovik, Yu. N. Verchenko, O.N. Yefremov, Ye. V. Zaytsev, Yu. S. Melentyev, N.I. Miroshnichenko, S.V. Mikhalkov, M.V. Pashkov, A.M. Roganov, A.D. Salynskiy, Ye. R. Simonov, A.V. Sofronov, Z.P. Tumanova, M.I. Tsarev, A. P. Shteyn.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARDS IN KREMLIN

LD061458 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1315 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Today in the Kremlin Comrade Kuznetsov presented USSR Awards to a group of comrades. Those awarded include Minister Babenko and Shcherbakov, rector of the Moscow Institute of Physics and Technology; Belotserkovskiy, soloist of Moscow State Philharmonia; Rikhter, People's Artiste of the USSR; Yefimov, and other comrades. A group of arts figures were also presented with certificates of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium giving them the honorary title of People's Artiste of the USSR. Comrade Kuznetsov warmly congratulated those awarded and wished them fresh successes in work. Those awarded expressed profound gratitude to the Communist party and the Soviet state for the high appraisal of their activity.

CPSU SECRETARY ZAYKOV VISITS GEORGIA

PM061012 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Oct 85 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Attention Focused on Congress Preparations: Comrade L.N. Zaykov's Visit to Georgia"]

[Excerpts] CPSU Central Committee Secretary L.N. Zaykov has spent 2 days in Georgia. He acquainted himself with the life of the working people and the republic's achievements in all spheres of the economy and culture.

Comrade L.N. Zaykov highly appraised the Georgian SSR's successes in social and economic building and expressed confidence that the republic's working people will augment their achievements and successes in meeting the 11th 5-Year Plan targets, will provide a significant foundation for the 12th 5-Year Plan, and will step up their activity to further intensify production and strengthen the country's economic might.

Comrade L.N. Zaykov was accompanied during his visit to Georgia by Comrades D.I. Patiashvili, G.D. Gabuniya, P.G. Gilashvili, A.N. Inauri, D.L. Kartvelishvili, K.A. Kochetov, and B.V. Nikolskiy.

UZBEK SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM MEETS

GF032000 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 1 Nov 85

[Text] In its regular meeting on 31 October, the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium discussed the work carried out by Dostluk town's people's deputies soviet -- a town which is within the jurisdiction of Syr-Darya Oblast's Dayautskiy Rayon -- in using the powers vested in it by law. It was noted that positive work had been achieved in that regard. However, the meeting pointed out that the level of work carried out by the town's soviet did not satisfy the demands put forward by the decisions adopted by the April, June, and October 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenums.

The Dostluk town soviet was recommended to focus its attention on removing its deficiencies and fully improving its guidance to economic and cultural construction within its boundaries and directing all its organizational and mass political work toward properly welcoming the 27th CPSU Congress and the 21st Uzbek Communist Party Congress. The Syr-Darya Oblast Soviet Executive Committee, the Bayautskiy Rayon Soviet Executive Committee, and the oblast and rayon soviet executive committees in the entire republic were asked to consolidate their attention on the work carried out by the soviets concerning the (?primary organizations).

The meeting discussed the question of upgrading the role and work of enterprising communal organizations of the people regarding the question of consolidating discipline, order, and solidarity in regions where the Uzbek SSR people's deputies soviets are established. The republic's people's deputies soviets were recommended to put into effect concrete measures with a view to realizing the suggestions made by the CPSU Central Committee and further consolidating the work of enterprising communal organizations. Significant attention should be focused on the question of training citizens in a spirit of high idealism. Soviet patriotism, proletarian internationalism, and conscientious approach to (?state) and communal property and in accordance with the concept of removing the state of loitering and consolidating the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism.

The presidium discussed the work of the Kashka Darya Oblast people's deputies local soviets aimed at preventing crime among youths, as derived from the decisions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the 16th Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, and the subsequent plenums held by the latter. It also heard a briefing by the communal housing commission [title as heard] on the outcome of the discussion it held on the work carried out by the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the (Uzbek Hydroenergostroy), and the Bostandykskiy Rayon Soviet Executive Committee.

The meeting also discussed other matters concerning the work carried out by the soviets aimed at consolidating application of laws. Various decisions were adopted on the matters discussed.

TAJIK SUPREME SOVIET TO MEET 5 DECEMBER

LD071034 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Tajik 1415 GMT 4 Nov 85

[Text] The Presidium of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet decrees:

The second session of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation will be held in Dushanbe city on 5 December 1985.

[Signed] Pallayev, chairman of the Presidium of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet; Saidova, secretary of the Presidium of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet. [Date] 5 November 1985, Dushanbe.

UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET TO MEET 4 DECEMBER

AU061100 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 3 Nov 85 p 1

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium resolves to convene the second session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation on 4 December 1985 in Kiev.

[Signed] V. Shevchenko, chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kiev, 1 November 1975.

FYI: IZVESTIYA HIGHLIGHTS SHORTAGES OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES

PM051124 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 October 1985 Morning Edition carries on page 3 under the headline "Cotton Wool, Bandages, and Percentages" a 1.900-word article by own special correspondent A. Chernichenko on shortages of medical supplies. Chernichenko quotes two letters from the USSR Ministry of Health to the Ministry of Light Industry asking the latter to increase production of cotton wool, bandages, and other dressing materials, the demand for which has been satisfied "extremely badly" for "a number of years." The two replies from the Ministry of Light Industry both cite "lack of production capacity" and "inadequate capital investment for the 12th Five-Year plan" as reasons for being unable to satisfy the demand by anything more than 64 percent at best (for cotton wool). Chernichenko notes that this year the Ministry of Health obtained "roughly half" the cotton wool it had requested. He goes on to note that the State Committee for Science and Technology had issued a report recommending that the task of meeting demand be resolved using "world experience and the prevailing trends in the sector" -- meaning a reduction in the dependence on cotton and increased use of polymer-based dressings. He concludes by stating that there sould be a "unified targeted comprehensive scientific and technical program for the creation and development of domestic production of medical articles based on adhesive dressings."

BRIEFS

ORDER OF FRIENDSHIP AWARDED -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has adopted a decree awarding (Yevgeniy Gregoyevich Rozanov), first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Civil Construction and Architecture, attached to the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs, the Order of Friendship of Peoples. Thus his services in developing the Soviet architecture and the 60th anniversary of his birthday have been marked. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Nov 85 LD]

UZBEK UNIVERSITY -- The Marxism-Leninism University, which is affiliated to the Syr-Darya Oblast Party Committee, has begun receiving its collegians. Ideological cadres and party, soviet, and economic officials are among the attending collegians. Apart from its normal curriculum, the university will focus attention on ideological work, the contemporary problems of counterpropaganda, the economic problems of scientific and technical development, and the organization and improvement of ideological and educational work. Significant attention will also be focused on the learning of the materials of the April and October 1985 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and on the experience of party committees in mobilizing the work collectives for properly welcoming the 27th CPSU Congress. [Text] [Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 0215 GMT 30 Oct 85 GF]

IZVESTIYA LATE OCTOBER AGRICULTURAL REVIEW

PM061317 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Oct 85 Morning Edition p 1

[V. Gavrichkin "Agricultural Review": "Intensive Days of the Prewinter Period"]

[Text] Harvesting is coming to an end in the country's fields. Rice and beet growers are clearing their last few thousand hectares. Farmers are picking the corn cobs from the remaining areas and harvesting the last hectares of potatoes. Soybeans have not yet been threshed. The harvesting of late vegetables is in progress.

According to USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, 7.6 million metric tons of raw cotton had been procured as of Monday, 28 October. Some 36.8 million hectares of winter crops have been sown and fall plowing has been carried out on 96.4 million hectares.

Light snow even has fallen in some places -- the prewinter period is almost upon us. This compels us to get a move on with field work that is still unfinished. Time is now to be counted in hours rather than in days or weeks. The agro-industrial complex workers are now competing to greet the anniversary of the Great October Revolution in worthy fashion, taking as their motto the need to carefully harvest and store the entire crop.

It is still too early to sum up the results of the agricultural year, but even preliminary analysis makes it possible to form an opinion about a great deal. As far as the beet fields are concerned, for example, most farms in Cherkassy, Khmelnitskiy, Kiev, and Ternopol oblasts, for example, managed to set the harvesting of root crops running smoothly and to carry it out quickly. The team contract, centralized shipment of products, the extensive use of truck trainers, and transport management from traffic control centers helped achieve high work rates. Beet growers in Kursk and Belgarod Oblasts, who recently fulfilled their socialist pledges for sugar beet sales, worked well. Quite a few teams and links distinguished themselves by their harvests. But I should especially like to note the new success of the farmers on Kursk Oblast's Zarya Kommunizma Kolkhoz, who harvested an average of 615 quintals of roots on their 600 hectares.

Unfortunately, it has to be said once again that, while some are competent, others are not even able to harvest what they have grown without loss. On the farms of Voronezh, Kepetsk, and Tambov Oblasts and in the Bashkir ASSR around half the roots lifted are piled up in the fields. Shipments have been poorly organized. Sugar is thus being lost even before it reaches the refineries.

A tense situation arose in potato harvesting in a number of places. The harvest was not a success everywhere this year. To be frank: On many farms in the non-Chernozem Zone the blame for this must be taken by specialists who give up in the face of difficulties which could be completely overcome, if the matter were approached skillfully. The harvesting has confirmed the fact once again. And yet it is precisely those regions in the non Chernozem Zone where there is a shortage of manpower in the countryside that the farms have shown themselves out of tune with industrial techniques. The proportion of manual labor on plantations is unjustifiably high. Despite poor crops a number of farms in Ivanovo and Smolensk Oblasts have left many roots in the ground. Existing equipment is being poorly utilized. A similar state of affairs can also be seen in the cotton fields. Rayon agro-industrial association councils must draw the most serious lesson from what has happened.

The plan for vegetable procurements is still far from being fulfilled. But there are crops to be harvested. Alarm signals are coming from Novosibirsk Oblast, where thousands of tons of cabbages and carrots are lying on the fields of farms close to cities. Claiming that there is a shortage of storehouses, procurement workers are not accepting produce and farms are being forced to feed it to livestock. The time has surely come to make everyone guilty of such glaring mismanagement most strictly accountable.

This year has been a productive year for cotton growers. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Turkmenistan, Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan have already met their annual targets and socialist pledges for the sale of raw cotton. The pace of the cotton harvest is considerably up on last year. The success cannot fail to gratify. However, if you approach the matter from the standpoint of present needs then it has to be frankly stated that the organization of harvesting still does not yet match up to the requirements of intensification. In Tajikistan, for example, no more than 20 percent of raw cotton is harvested by machinery. A large proportion of the bolls are harvested by hand in Turkmenistan and in a number of regions in Uzbekistan and other cotton growing republics. Yet hand picking not only puts up the prime cost of output but also slows down the harvesting. Consequently, the best times to cultivate the plantations, flush the soil, and establish a good moisture level in it are missed. The result is that a shortfall in the next harvest is deliberately "programmed." This happens year after year.

Cotton growers in preparing the harvest for the final order of the 5-year plan improved the pattern of crops. Preference is being given to the best strains, particularly fine-fiber strains, which yield the best kinds of fiber. Everyone appreciates that the end result of people's efforts is measured not in tons of raw material but in finished fiber. But so far it is only in Uzbekistan that an attempt has been made to evaluate cotton growers' labor in terms of fiber output and quality. The remaining cotton-growing republics, however, have shown no noticeable desire to make a decisive break with habit. During the intensive harvesting period it is the old race for tons of raw cotton that triumphs. Often to the detriment of quality. You would think that, now that experience has been built up, nothing would stand in the way of innovative working. Nothing, that is, except stagnant thinking and the force of customary stereotypes. What is required in practice today is a fundamental turn toward intensification, quality, and increased work rates.

The fall sowing of grain is coming to an end, and many of the winter-crop fields are covered in green. In our major granaries -- the North Caucasus, the Don, and the Ukraine -- the winter-crop fields are being cultivated using intensive techniques and their area has sharply increased. In the Kuban alone, for example, the area has almost tripled. The additional expenditure has been considerable: almost R100 million. To justify this expenditure by increasing grain yields, intensive techniques must be very strictly applied. However, checks have already revealed instances where they have been flagrantly disregarded: There are quite a few farms where manpower and resources have been ineffectively used.

The arable farmers are completing their seasonal cycle. But work does not end. A lot of work toward the first harvest of the new 5-year plan still lies ahead.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 3-6 NOV REPORTED

LD070236 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 3-6 November 1985. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parenthesis at the end of each item.

4 November

5 million metric tons of cotton have been delivered to procurement points in Uzbekistan to date. (2330)

5 November

The corn harvest has ended in Kazahkstan. First results of feed procurement have been summed up, and basic performance is better than last year, with 500,000 metric tons more hay laid in. The annual plan for haylage has been overfulfilled by 50 percent, and farms have procured 2.3 million of corn and sunflower silage above plan. (1200)

Stockfarm workers of the Belgorod Oblast have fulfilled the tasks of the 5-Year Plan for the sale to the state of all forms of animal husbandry production 819.000 metric tons of meat from livestock and fowl; 2,961,000 metric tons of milk; 3,428 tonnes of wool; more than 1,500 billion eggs have arrived at procurement points. Collective and state farms of the oblast increased their average annual growth in meat procurements in comparison with the 10th 5-Year Plan by 14 percent, by 7 percent for milk and 5 percent for eggs. (1900)

To date, more than 100 million hectares have been prepared for spring sowing. Throughout the country, harvesting of such late crops as sugarbeet, sunflower and corn has been completed. In Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, 1 million metric tons of corn has been gathered for the first time. 4 million metric tons of sugarbeet have been delivered in Kursk Oblast -- a tenth of it above the yearly plan. Cotton harvesting continues in many regions. The ninth million metric tons are now reaching reception points. Harvesting is nearly over in Turkmenia and Tajikistan. More five-fiber cotton has been gathered than last year, and more has been made of combines. (1900)

PRAVDA PUBLISHES LIVESTOCK WINTERING RESOLUTION

PM061237 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Nov 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee have adopted the resolution "On the All-Union Socialist Competition for the Successful Wintering of Livestock and an Increase in the Production and Purchases of Livestock Products in the 1985-1986 Winter Period."

The resolution points out that workers in agriculture and in other sectors of the country's agro-industrial complex are working selflessly in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm to implement the USSR Food Program. Livestock-raising workers are making a weighty contribution to the development of the agrarian sector of the economy. During the period since the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) Plenum substantial growth has been ensured in the production and purchases of meat, milk, eggs, and other products. The plans for the concluding year of the current 5-year plan are being fulfilled successfully.

Production pacemakers and collectives of livestock-raising teams and units of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and many rayons and oblasts of the RSFSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the Belorussian SSR, the Georgian SSR, the Moldavian SSR, the Latvian SSR, and other union republics -- winners of labor competition in the last livestock wintering period -- have adopted stepped-up pledges in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress and advanced an initiative to mount an all-union socialist competition for an increase in the production and sales to the state of livestock products in the 1985-1986 winter period.

The patriotic initiative of the initiators of the socialist competition to achieve the highest indicators for livestock productivity and the greatest increases in production of meat, milk, and other products, to make efficient use of feed and other material means, and to use intensive technologies and progressive forms of labor organization and incentive meets with broad support among all the country's stockmen and collectives of Selkhoztekhnika and food, meat and dairy, mixed feed, microbiological, and fish industry enterprises and organizations.

Attaching exceptionally great significance to the further enhancement of the labor and political activeness of kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers and specialists, and all working people of the agro-industrial complex, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee approved the initiative of production pacemakers and collectives of teams and livestock units and of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises and organizations of the agro-industrial complex, who have adopted high pledges in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress and proposed the mounting of an all-union socialist competition for successful livestock wintering and an increase in the production and purchases of livestock products in the 1985-1986 winter period.

Union republic Communist Party central committees, party kraykoms, obkoms, okruzhkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, USSR ministries and departments, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, ispolkoms of kray, oblast, okrug, city, rayon, village, and settlement soviets of people's deputies, agro-industrial associations, trade union and Komsomol organs, and primary party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations are instructed to support and disseminate in every possible way the labor initiatives of production innovators, to actively develop a creative attitude to work, and to strive for high results in ensuring the successful wintering of livestock.

A high standard of organizational and political work is to be ensured by concentrating it directly in livestock units and complexes and in shops, teams, and links. The increased effectiveness of socialist competition is to be sought, and the necessary conditions are to be created for every competing person to fulfill his adopted pledges. Intensive production methods and progressive forms of labor organization and incentive are to be persistently introduced, and the quality of work is to be improved. Wide use is to be made of moral and material incentive measures for competition winners, and their experience is to be introduced everywhere.

The personal responsibility of economic leaders and specialists for the organizational and technical ensuring of socialist competition, the assimilation of new equipment and technology, the saving of resources, the efficient utilization of the potential created, and the fulfillment of state plans and socialist pledges by every collective is to be enhanced.

Medical, trade, cultural, and consumer services for stockmen are to be improved.

Relations of businesslike cooperation and mutual assistance are to be strengthened and developed among kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and enterprises of the agro-industrial complex connected with them in ensuring the reliable technical servicing of livestock units and the timely processing of products, and in increasing deliveries of full-value mixed feed, protein, vitamin, and mineral supplements, and medicinal and prophylactic veterinary preparations to agriculture.

It is established that the following are recognized as winners of the all-union socialist competition for successful livestock wintering and an increase in the production and purchases of livestock products in the 1985-1986 winter period:

Production pacemakers, collectives of teams and links, of livestock units and complexes, of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises, and of subsidiary rural farms, and also rayons and autonomous okrugs, oblasts and autonomous oblasts, krays, and autonomous and union republics which conduct livestock wontering in an organized manner, ensure the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges, and secure the greatest increase in production and purchases of livestock products, their improved quality, lower prime production costs, and improved productivity and preservation of the livestock population.

Production pacemakers and collectives of sections and shops, enterprises and organizations of Selkhoztekhnika and the food, meat and dairy, mixed feed, microbiological, and fish industries who fulfill contractual pledges to kolkhozes and sovkhozes concerning the technical servicing of livestock units and feed shops and the reception and processing of livestock products and who over fulfill plans for the production and delivery to agriculture of quality mixed feed and feed supplements.

The resolution institutes honorary testimonials of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee to be awarded to winners of the all-union socialist competition for successful livestock wintering and an increase in the production and purchases of livestock products in the 1985-1986 winter period:

Among the union republics -- 6 honorary testimonials with money prizes of R50,000-100,000;

Among autonomous republics, krays, oblasts, and autonomous oblasts -- 34 honorary testimonials with money prizes of R20,000-50,000;

Among autonomous okrugs and rayons -- 200 honorary testimonials with money prizes of R5,000-15,000;

Among collectives of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other agricultural enterprises and organizations and subsidiary rural farms -- 1,010 honorary testimonials with money prizes of R2,000-6,000.

Farms, enterprises, and organizations awarded CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU, and Komsomol Central Committee honorary testimonials receive buses and cars on terms defined by the appropriate ministries and departments.

The following proposals have been adopted:

Of the AUCCTU to allocate 10,000 preferential warrants for tourist travel in the Soviet Union, including 2,000 for travel to Moscow City, and also 8,000 warrants for travel to foreign countries to encourage winners of the all-union socialist competition for successful livestock wintering and an increase in the production and purchases of livestock products in the 1985-1986 wintering period;

Of the Komsomol Central Committee to institute 700 honorary diplomas to be awarded to the best Komsomol and youth collectives and to allocate 1,000 tourist travel warrants to encourage production pacemakers;

Of ministries, departments, and trade union central committees to institute 2,900 honorary diplomas of these ministries, departments, and trade union central committees with money prizes to be awarded to collectives of links, teams, livestock units, shops, and sections, as well as 4,000 honorary diplomas with money prizes to be awarded to production pacemakers -- winners of the all-union socialist competition for successful livestock wintering and an increase in the production and purchases of livestock products in the 1985-1986 winter period.

The resolution provides that the results of the all-union socialist competition for successful livestock wintering and an increase in the production and purchases of livestock products in the 1985-1986 winter period will be summed up with regard to indicators for the fourth quarter of 1985 and the first half of 1986.

It is deemed expedient that union republic communist party central committees, party kraykoms and obkoms, USSR ministries and departments, union and autonomous republic councils of ministers, krayispolkoms, and oblispolkoms should recommend for USSR orders and medals, jointly with trade union and Komsomol organs, those workers who have achieved the most outstanding results in the all-union socialist competition and who have set examples of labor valor in the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges relating to increased production of meat, milk, and other livestock products in the 1985-1986 winter period.

Newspaper, magazine, television, and radio editorial boards are recommended to give wide coverage to the course of the socialist competition and to propagandize the achievements of the best collectives and production pacemakers and their work methods which ensure increased productivity and production of livestock products, their improved quality, and lower prime costs. Special attention is to be devoted to production intensification on the basis of the broad introduction of the achievements of science and progressive experience, the collective contract and autonomous financing in livestock raising, and other progressive forms of labor organization and incentive.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol Central Committee voiced confidence that working people in agriculture and in other sectors of the agro-industrial complex, having actively joined in the all-union socialist competition for successful livestock wintering, will achieve new successes in increasing production and sales to the state of meat, milk, and other livestock products and in providing the country's population with basic foodstuffs, will greet the 27th CPSU Congress with shock labor, and will create a good basis for the further upsurge of livestock raising in the 12th 5-Year Plan.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN VIEWS LATE OCTOBER WEATHER, CROPS

FM061511 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 3 Nov 85 p 2

[Agrometeorologist S. Malikova report from the USSR Hydrometeorological Center: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] In the northeast of the country's European territory changeable weather was observed, with precipitation and air and ground frosts. The minimum temperature was minus 1-6, and in places in the Northern, Volga-Vyatka, and Urals regions down to minus 20. There was precipitation everywhere, in the form of rain and snow. Northeast of a line linking Petrozavodsk, Yaroslavl, Vladimir, Penza, Saratov, and Urals the winter crops were dormant beneath the snow cover.

In Belorussia, the Baltic region, and the northwest of the RSFSR moderately warm weather with no substantial precipitation prevailed. The average air temperature was near normal. At night, air and ground frosts were observed in places. The vegetation of winter crops ceased at around the average time in the main.

In the Ukraine, Moldavia, the North Caucasus, and the southern Volga region, cool and primarily dry weather persisted. The average air temperature was 2-4 degrees below normal. On some days the air and ground temperature fell to minus 2-8. Weak vegetation of winter crops proceeded during the daylight hours.

In the arable farming regions of Siberia and the northwestern oblasts of Kazakhstan the average air temperature was 1-4 degrees above normal. There was precipation everywhere. The most (11-30 mm and in places up to 70 mm) fell in West Siberia. In a number of regions a snow cover 1-10 cm deep was established and freezing of the upper layers of the soil is taking place. Winter crops were dormant.

In the Far East, in the first half of the 10-day period cold weather persisted. Small amounts of precipitation, primarily in the form of snow, fell in the southern regions of Amur Oblast, in Khabarovsk Kray, and in the west of Maritime Kray. In northern regions of Amur Oblast and Khabarovsk Kray a snow cover up to 25 cm deep formed on the fields and the soil began to freeze. At the end of the 10-day period it grew warmer here.

In the Central Asian republics and southern Kazakhstan moderately warm weather prevailed. On some days the maximum air temperature rose to 20-30 degrees. Only in the middle of the 10-day period was a brief fall in temperature observed, accompanied by rain and strong winds. There was considerable precipitation in Tajikistan and Kirghizia, most oblasts of Uzbekistan, and southern Kazakhstan. It was mainly dry in Turkmenia. Winter crops were growing for most of the 10-day period. Weak vegetation of cotton plants was noted only in the southern regions of Uzbekistan and Tajikistan and in some regions of the Fergana Valley.

CORRECTION TO DEVELOPMENTS FOR 31 OCT-2 NOV

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Agricultural Developments for 31 Oct-2 Nov" published in the 5 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page T 1, sixth paragrph, line two:

...which is 3,000 metric tons more than the record harvest...(changing "tonnes" to "metric tons", supplying dropped word "more"; throughout item change "tonnes" and "tons" to "metric tons")

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS KIEV MD MILITARY COUNCIL

PM061549 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Nov 85 Second Edition p 3

[Correspondent Lieutenant Colonel A. Polyakov report: "Results Summed Up"]

[Text] A session of the Red Banner Kiev Military District Military Council has examined the results of combat training and the fulfillment of socialist pledges in the last training year. The report, which was delivered by Colonel General V.V. Osipov, district commander, and the speeches by Lieutenant General V.F. Arapov, member of the Military Council and chief of the district Political Directorate, and by other comrades pointed out that many units and subunits successfully fulfilled their adopted socialist pledges and took a new step in improving combat skill.

At the same time it was pointed out that certain commanders and political organs did not display proper persistence in mobilizing servicemen to achieve higher results. The reasons for shortcomings were exposed, and measures to eliminate them were outlined.

The district Military Council session was addressed by Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

MOSCOW MD DEPUTY COMMANDER IDENTIFIED

PM050906 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 30 October, Second Edition, carries on page 2 under the headline "Reply to the Complainant..." a 250-word unattributed report identifying Major General Ye. Kulagin as "deputy commander of Moscow Military District for Construction and Billeting of Troops."